密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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AN AMERICAN BUSINESS man on his first visit to the Far East made the trip last week from Shanghai to Peking. He first learned of the so-called civil war in North China when he read accounts of the fighting in the newspapers of Japan. He had intended traveling through China by way of Manchuria southward but changed his plans and went directly to Shanghai by steamer. Upon arrival at Shanghai, he was surprised to find the city peaceful and undisturbed in spite of the headlines in the newspapers which told of troop movements, attacks and counter attacks, of train loads of wounded soldiers and similar warlike happenings. He purchased his ticket at Shanghai for the trip northward having first provided himself with a new life insurance policy. He also wrote his wife a letter giving final instructions pertaining to the disposition of his estate in case the worst should happen. The train on which he traveled northward kept to the published schedule and it was first at Tsinanfu that he saw indications of warfare. From Tsinanfu to Tientsin the train was frequently stopped at stations to allow troop trains to pass. One of the trains was loaded with artillery and cavalry horses, but the fierce soldiers of whom he had been reading in the newspapers were all asleep in the open freight cars. He reached Tientsin only a few hours behind schedule and again at Tientsin, which, according to the reports, was in the center of the "war area," he found only peace and quiet. All along the railroad from Shanghai to Tientsin for a distance of some 800 miles he found the farmers going about their tasks. There had been a heavy rain and the wheat fields looked much as they do in Kansas and Nebraska. At the railroad stations he saw small groups of soldiers, a few loafing about, but most of them asleep in the warm spring sunshine. The trip from Tientsin to Peking, through the country where the fighting had been especially "fierce and bloody," was much the same as the journey northward. At Peking, this American business man met a friend with whom he had a business appointment. His first inquiry was about the "war." Then he made a few remarks about newspapers and newspaper correspondents who had apparently sunk so low in the ethics of their profession, that they wrote about things which had never occurred. It required much earnest conversation on the part of the Peking friend to convince this American that there had actually been a war. As a matter of fact he is still skeptical although he has made a collection of photographs

which show actual fighting and considerable retreating.

THE foregoing incident is typical of conditions in China today and illustrates a situation which is practically impossible for the American at home to understand. The American people learned a great deal during the Washington Conference regarding conditions in China and the Far East generally, but even with this it is impossible for them to understand how China could have a civil war and still leave the people and basic industries of the country undisturbed. It is a fact that in the localities where actual fighting took place the local residents, villagers as well as farmers, took little interest in the proceedings. In some towns there were panics of short duration, but outside of the dislocation of railroad traffic due to the movement of large bodies of troops, there was little disturbance. Likewise there was little interest. The average American newspaper reader at home has only his own experience to guide him when he reads accounts of a civil war in China. He thinks of his own civil war of a half century ago in which there were certain principles involved and which really settled vital issues. He also understands pretty thoroughly the situations created by the European War in which he took part, and also the condition of disorder which still prevails in Europe. But this "war" in China. This war between contending factions of the Chinese people in which it was necessary to designate the soldiers of General Wu by sewing red bands to the coat sleeves of their uniforms and the soldiers of General Chang by sewing blue and yellow bands about their sleeves, otherwise the armies might have become confused and changed sides during the struggle. Frankly, how can this thing be described so that people on the other side of the world, who are naturally friendly to China, may understand it? Furthermore, how can a country, even with the resources of China, go on with this sort of business indefinitely. Back in the days of feudalism it was the custom of rival barons to maintain bands of professional soldiers. These soldiers were used for fighting and looting purposes, the main idea being to defeat and rob the owner of the adjoining estate. This condition existed for a great number of years in Europe and it existed in Japan up to quite recent times. It still exists today in China and there is no other way of describing the situation than to call it *feudalism*. To say that a condition of feudalism exists in China today is to insult this nation of China which boasts a civilization which goes back many years beyond the Christian era, a country which was "civilized" and "educated" when the ancestors of modern Americans and Europeans were living in caves and using stone hatchets for calling cards.

THE Governing Power of China today rests with a handful of military officials. Before the recent "war," the chief power rested with one Chang Tso-lin, a former bandit who rose from the ranks of his associates and who earned a precarious living by pursuing his vocation in the wilds of Manchuria. His rise to fame was accellerated appreciably by Japanese financial and moral support over a considerable period of years. Chang was not satisfied with his holdings in Manchuria, but was ambitious to control all of China. He made a combination with a fellow baron in Canton, one Sun Yat Sen by name, the latter being a man of ideals frequently and publicly expressed, but who was not above compromise and cooperation if public office might result therefrom. These two gentlemen in combination proceeded to move their hireling armies against another gentleman of military mien named Wu Pei-fu, whose holdings were located in the center of China. There was fighting, much fighting, if we are to believe the newspaper accounts, and generals Chang and Sun were defeated. Really it was only Chang who was defeated, for Sun never got started. The fighting was all over before Sun's much advertised northern advance had left its home base of Canton. This briefly is the story of the late war in China. Now the influence that directs the destinies of the Chinese Republic has shifted from Manchuria to the Yangtsze Valley. In Peking a reorganization of government is taking place, the methods being much the same as formerly were applied in the United States, when the slogan of the Republican party was, "Kick the Democrats out," or vice versa when the Democrats were "in." General Wu Pei-fu is now the strong man of China and those seeking office and power are flocking to his camp. Those turned out of office are busy seeking ways of overthrowing him. General Wu is a soldier and a good one, but his abilities as a director of government are untried and unknown. He is ignorant of even a text book knowledge of the science of government. But this should be no handicap for there are many efficient political bosses in America who would feel uncomfortable at a college lecture on the theory of representative government. General Wu has shown himself to be patriotic and honest. He has indicated his desire for a reassembling of parliament, doubtless realizing that only a repetition of the cycle of temporary peace and disorder will follow the present victory unless some form of responsible government is created. Obstacles will be placed in his way for President Hsu does not desire a parliament that would probably start housecleaning at the executive palace. If we may be pardoned for offering advice to soldier Wu in a purely domestic question, we would advise direct action and that at once, otherwise his victory may slip away from him. And then some more advice:

FEUDALISM based on land tenure broke up in Europe and in Japan with the development of business and professional classes, or industrialism. The same forces should cause its break up in China. The wonder is how long the present condition can exist in this country. Complications exist here due to the vested interests of foreign nations and their nationals. It is only the remarkable wealth of the country and the excellent character and qualities of the Chinese people that has kept the country together thus far. But there must be an end somewhere. Many foreign observers say that conditions must become worse before they can become better. But they have been saying this for several years and still conditions become more desperate. When Chinese farmers cultivate their fields while a battle is raging alongside, we wonder just what would be required to disturb them. Thousands of Chinese students, educated in America and Europe, and returned to China are apparently taking no part in the present troubles or their solution. Those who are trying to accomplish something in the unification and reorganization of China are so few in number that the situation is pathetic. The great mass seem to be satisfied with tea-shop conversation while awaiting soft jobs. They apparently lack courage. Those hordes of students who prosecuted the boycott against Japanese goods, following the Shantung decision at Versailles, have disappeared and are apparently taking no interest in the situation. It is now practically impossible

to get a ripple of applause at a Shantung redemption meeting, at present the idea seeming to be that Providence or some other outside influence is going to intervene to pay for Shantung now that the Powers have forced Japan to sign a treaty providing for its return to Cnina. If there are any rays of hope in the present situation, it would require a powerful glass to discover them. The Washington Conference has produced an entirely new situation with respect to the future of China. As stated previously in these columns there were two theories prevalent at Washington in respect to a solution of the China difficulty. One was international control and the other was the American theory that China should be given an opportunity to work out her own destiny. It would now be the irony of fate if China should herself prove the correctness of the widely held theory of her incapacity to save herself. Public opinion in the United States has always been friendly toward China and China has had many practical and material expressions of American friendship and sympathy.—but there is a limit even to the patience of a friend. Several nations since the European War have discovered that Uncle Sam can be played for a fool up to a certain point and then there is a reaction. It would be pathetic indeed if it should now develop that President Harding and Secretary Hughes were wrong when they advocated and induced eight other Powers to give China another chance.

J. B. P.

China in Revolution

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IN 1865 the American Revolution had completed itself and the United States became a national entity with a fixed form of government and a unity of outlook. The revolution formally commenced in 1774 when the Declaration of Independence was enunciated. Ninety years were consumed in finding a *modus operandi* for the government of the people and the territory which now comprises the greatest Power in the world. Only six decades ago this Power was practically neglible, beset by internal differences, civil wars, secessions, provincial declarations of independence, foreign enemies, concession hunters, and all the evils which are today witnessed in China That the United States has been able to outlast its difficulties has been attributed to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon mind and to the public school. An economic interpretation of the success would be something like this: The natural resources of the United States are enormous; on the whole the people are orderly, thrifty, and capable of hard labor. When national and provincial governments were corrupt, ineffective and profligate, it hardly affected the people because they were developing commercially, and industrially so rapidly that their minds were off questions of government and their earning capacity was sufficiently large to stand the overhead of an extravagant governmental system. Basically the country was sound, because it was agricultural and therefore self-sufficient to the extent that its food supply was absolutely indigenous. It took almost forty years after the Civil War for the government to catch up with the people, to become honest, capable and to gain the respect of the masses. The era of Roosevelt ushered in the end of the period of reconstruction and the beginning of America as a world Power.

Substitute for the United States in the above paragraph the word, China. What is the story? Owing largely to the influx of Western forms into China the Manchu dynasty crumples. It is no longer an effective medium for the government of the country. It is incapable of maintaining order and the economic system of the land suffers from constant rebellion and profligacy. A group organize to rid the country of the Manchus. Their intention is the restoration of a purely Chinese dynasty, perhaps the Mings. They become involved in the hocus pocus of secret societies. Finally a group of young men, nurtured in Western idealism foist upon the country by military force and superior intellectual processes a new system of government, for which the great masses of the people are not prepared. Whether the new system is superior to the old is immaterial; it exists and therefore must seriously affect the governmental ideals of the masses. Naturally an exotic system of government does not work efficiently: its principal weakness being the government. They have to employ officials used to old forms. They have to go so far as to place at the head of the government the high priest of the old system. A struggle ensues between the old forms and the new, in the course of which the wealth of the nation is wasted, the country is troubled by difficult international relations, bandits and pirates have free play and all the evils of civil war are let loose in the land. This has been going on since the day Li Yuan-hung led a revolutionary army in Wuchang and paved the way for the elevation of Sun Yat-sen to the presidency.

But during the entire period of fighting and disorder, of which the present Chang Tso-ling-Wu Pei-fu struggle is only an example, the people of of China have taken only a small interest in government. They have occasionally organized societies, sent telegram, signed petitions, but they have rarely affected the course of politics in the country to any appreciable extent. Only when a foreign nation attempted to infringe on the sovereignty of the country, when there was a possibility of loss of territory did the people rise in their wrath, as was evidenced by the Student Movement, etc. Foreigners have found it difficult to explain the apathy of the Chinese people; yet studying China by the analogy of American history, the conclusion is reached that the Chinese people are too busy with their personal affairs to be concerned with what a government, which does not bother them, does. As long as the people prosper and taxes are not increased, what do the people care whether Chang Hu makes a cold million out of a few months in office or Tung Kang refuses to pay usurous interest on government loans? As a matter of fact the sympathy would be with Chang Hu, because he keeps money in circulation and helps momentarily the commercial and industrial classes. Why worry about the morrow? Did the profiteers and *narikin* of the war days worry about the slump that was to follow?

And the days of the revolution have been beneficial to the people. For the country has prospered and is developing wonderfully from the standpoint of commerce and industry. The foreign trade of China, for instance, shows these figures:

	Net Imports	Exports	Total
1910 Hk. Taels	462,964,894	380,883,328	843,798,222
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,534

Unless a people are prosperous their imports do not increase. And the increase in exports clearly indicates that the agricultural elements in China, and they are the only ones who really matter historically

and economically, are prospering, since China's exports are principally agricultural products and its manufactures.

But taking the industry of the country, one discovers figures which clearly indicate that the people are prospering and that, in spite of governmental inefficiency, they are able to invest large sums in corporate enterprises. The largest industrial group in China is the textile group. In 1912 there were 841,894 spindles in the country. In 1921, there were 3,165,546 spindles, of which 2,066,582 were in mills entirely owned by Chinese. Oil mills: 1912—31; 1920—119. Flour mills: 1912—40; 1921—103. According to a Japanese estimate, the following figures give some idea of coal production: 1910—9,897,973 tons; 1920—19,500,000. The following post office statistics are interesting:

Staff: 1908—8,863; 1920, 30,540. Money orders cashed: 1911—$6,008 958,95; 1920—$58,409,225.11.

The above statistics have been taken for the most part from the publications of the Government Bureau if Economic Information and the *China Year Book* ond may therefore be accepted as reliable. They andicate a steady upward economic trend. If it were possible to obtain figures for the amount of money deposited in native and modern banks which, I am certain, would prove my thesis, which is that whether or not the Chinese people are politically better off today than they were before the revolution commenced, economically they have progressed very rapidly and the people of China are richer today than they were twelve years ago, even if the government does fail to meet some foreign loans when due.

There are some foreigners who would attribute much of this progress to foreign influence. to extraterritoriality, to concessions where many of the mills are situated, and to countless other non-Chinese influences. The Chinese people cannot altogether neglect the constructive work the foreigners have done in this country. Their assistance in the industrial and educational modernization of China has more than compensated for some of the deeds, which all foreigners wish to forget and which some Chinese are only too anxious to have remembered. But the industrial and commercial development of China since the revolution can historically be attributed only to the native ability, the thrift, the enterprise and the hard labor of the Chinese people. And the proof lies in the fact that most of the modern industries are fast ceasing to be foreign owned or Sino-foreign owned, but are coming directly within the ownership of Chinese corporations. Take the cotton mills, for instance. In 1921, seventy-three are Chinese owned while thirty-six are foreign owned. So far as figures are obtainable, the amounts invested in cotton mills in China are as follows:

Chinese owned: Taels 31,685,000 and $46,470,800
Japanese owned: Yen 24,000,000
British owned: Taels 8,300,000.

Figures for the capital investment of thirteen Japanese and thirteen Chinese mills are not available.

Simultaneous with the industrial and commercial development comes a social progress in the form of more schools, universities, and public organizations, all of which serve to indicate a more rapid modernization of the people. Educational statistics are difficult to obtain, but the China Continuation Committee Survey recently published clearly points to progress.

And again one must hark back to the old story: While in the economic and social life of the people there is a steady progression, an increasing and more widely diffused interest, in the political life of the nation there is a lull. The people do not care. They are totally disinterested. They permit outrageous abuses. They support corrupt officials. They ignore reformers. Constitution or no constitution, parliament or no parliament, loans or no loans, whether C. T. Wang has enough police to take over the Shantung railroad or not, the relations between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming, leaves them cold. They are interested vitally in hides, bristles, hairnets, silk, tobacco and other products. And out of that interest is slowly evolving the economic middle class, which is the prerequisite of good government and democracy in any part of the world.

The economic middle class of every modern country is the element in the population which is most concerned with the problems of good government. The middle class represents the ownership of property, which the government must protect and it seeks for a satisfied, orderly, working class to manufacture its products and a well to-do contented peasantry to consume its products. It cannot maintain these conditions without a strong, efficient, respectable government and soon as it becomes class conscious and has leisure to philosophize on its condition, it produces such a government. The Manchester reformers in England were the product of exactly the same forces which are today moulding a Chinese middle class. And it was the Manchester reformers who produced what is undoubtedly the most democractic and efficient government in the world. It was the middle class in Germany which developed the system of state socialism which did so much to make German industry the foremost in the world before the war. It was Russia's lack of a middle class which made her government incompetent, despotic and harmful to the country It is the destruction of the middle class of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire which makes those formerly great countries the anaemic states of Europe. The middle class builds bridges, railroads, roads, mills, factories. It improves agriculture, invents new and improves ancient processes. It seeks leisure and the opportunity for its own education and improvement. And it eventually finds that it has more wealth than it can consume, more wealth than it can use even in the advancement of industry. And this surplus wealth is used for the advancement of the human race culturally, physically, and socially.

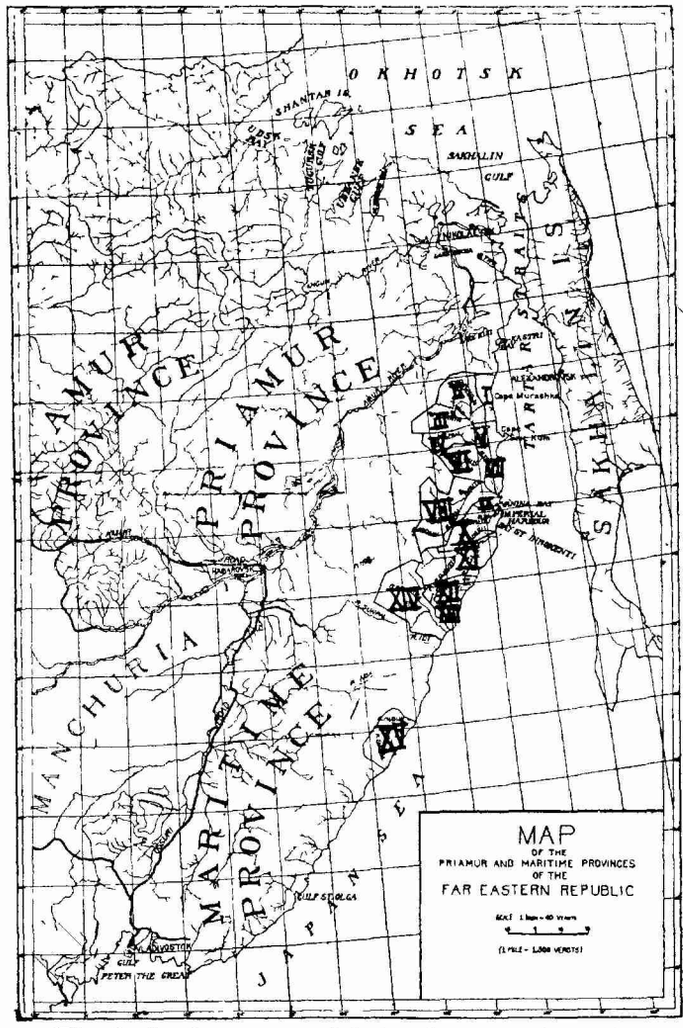
Where the economic middle class is powerful, the country is great, the people progress, their needs are greater, there is a struggle upward. That struggle may appear in labor difficulties, in a struggle between ancient and modern moral systems and religious cults but it is always a struggle from which evenuates a greater development for a larger number of human beings. Such a middle class does not yet exist in China, but the ten years of the Republic have been giving life to it. When it is organized, strong, conscious, China will have a good government.

How long? The processes of development in the United States were slow because the American nation came into existence on the eve of the industrial revolution, when most of the devices for the rapid communication of intelligence, of goods, of modern methods, were not yet invented. America came into existence when the great industrial use of coal——the basic substance of all modern economic development, was just beginning to be known. China, on the other hand, enters upon her new career at a time when the radio is succeeding the telephone, when airplanes are flying over railroads, when hydroelectricity is succeeding coal, when chemical synthesis is succeeding agricultural and mineral labor

in many commodities. China is endowed with all the richness of the results of the battle with natural forces during the wonderful nineteenth century. And China receives free of all costs the experience of mankind during that century when man learned nature's secrets and forced nature to do his bidding. China ought to progress rapidly, more rapidly even than did Japan. The only question is, will the progress be achieved entirely through economic means or will a fundamental revolution be necessary?

The Forest Resources of the Far Eastern Republic *

ALL the Pacific and other timber markets are open to the immense and high-grade forestry reserves of the Far Eastern Republic and especially those of its Pacific coast. China alone, for example, is annually importing timber materials far exceeding $30,000,000; British India $3,750,000; Australia over $12,000,000; South Africa $250,000. Thus only four markets, not mentioning others, have a capacity of about $50,000,000.



The lack of raw materials by the paper factories of nearby Japan and China and their need of match wood, wood rivets, sleepers, construction timber, material for boxes and furniture, made many of the Japanese and Chinese importers seek trade with the few concerns engaged in the forest industry in the Russian Far East.

* A report published by the special delegation of the Far Eastern Siberian Republic to the Washington Conference.

Before the war demands for timber from the Maritime and Priamur Provinces were steadily growing. These demands besides coming from China and Japan were also coming from Australia, India, South Africa, South America and even Europe—Germany, Great Britain, Austria, France, Belgium and the Near East. Demands made were largely for cedar, aspen, cork, oak and ash. This timber was exported mostly as unfinished logs, beams, boards and veneer. Not long before the war started the following orders were placed:

South America	4,000,000	sleepers and
	600,000	feet of ash
Holland	500,000	cub. feet of cedar
Italy and France	2,000,000	sleepers
England (London)	200,000	cub. feet of cedar
China (Shanghai)	3,000,000	cub. feet of cedar and
	5,000,000	cub. feet of ash

Germany (Hamburg) was ordering cedar for the manufacture of cigar cases. Through Vladivostok alone from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 cubic feet of unfinished logs and lumber were exported yearly. Japan was consuming, pine, fir and especially aspen for matches at the rate of 5,000,000 yen annually.

However, because of a lack of capital and modern equipment, the forest industry in the Russian Far East did not develop sufficiently even to the extent of satisfying the demands made upon it. War and revolution made conditions much worse, greatly curtailing the industry.

The future development of the immense forest resources depends upon the influx of capital and experienced traders. As there is not sufficient Russian capital in the Far Eastern Republic to develop the forest industry, which is destined to become the greatest forest development in the Pacific, the field is open to foreign capital.

The presence of many rivers (Amur system and others) and protected harbors such as Vladivostok, Nikolaevsk, Gulf of Peter the Great, Thangon Bay, Bay of St. Valentine, St. Olga, De-Kastri Bay, Imperial Harbour and others, makes it possible to utilize the forest resources and develop the industry on a very large scale.

The forest area of the Far Eastern Republic is estimated to be over 300,000,000 acres. These forests contain more than sixty varieties of the leafy and abietic types of timber, useful for building and manufacturing purposes. The Priamur and Maritime Provinces, especially, represent an almost continuous stretch of woods limited by a narrow strip of marshy land on the extreme north and a similar strip of cultivated land on the southern extremity.

The most important of the *leafy type* are oak, ash, acacia, cork, walnut, birch, aspen, maple, elm and other varieties.

To the *abietic group* belong the cedar, pine, larch and fir.

The *oak* is found in large quantities in the Amur and Maritime Provinces; it is used in construction of carriages, furniture, manufacturing, building and also in the manufacturing of veneer. Its tanning bark is also very valuable.

The *ash* could be put to a great many uses but owing to the insignificant economic development of the country, its use is limited to the manufacturing of veneer and for building purposes. It is, however mostly consumed as fire wood.

The *cork*, known also as the velvet tree, is in diameter from 1 to 1½ feet and in height from 28 to 30 feet. The wood is pale yellow, very light, durable, slightly hydroscopic and polishes well. It also contains 18 percent of tannin.

The *walnut*, is about 3 feet in diameter and from 55 to 60 feet in height. The wood is strong and

flexible and is used mostly in the furniture and ship building industry.

The *acacia* is very valuable in manufacturing and is to be found, as well as the cork and the walnut, in the Amur Province, and in the central part of the Maritime Province. The bark of the acacia contains about 11 percent of tannin.

The *fir*, which is put to practically the same use as the cedar is very good for building and manufacturing purposes.

The *cedar*, is found in large quantities in the Amur and especially in the Maritime Province; it lives from about 700 to 800 years. Its technical quality is very high—it does not crack, shrinks very little, submits to the tools of the carpenter very easily and takes paint and polish very well. It was received very favorably on the London market and is undoubtedly bound to become a considerable item for export to foreign countries.

The *pine* abounds in the Zabaikal Province, but mainly in the western part of the Amur Province. It represents a very good product for the export trade.

The *larch*, grows on the north of the Amur and Maritime Provinces; it reaches a height of about 25 metres, measuring 35 centimeters in diameter. It is very heavy and strong, suitable for building purposes. Large quantities were shipped to Austria for sawing purposes. It makes very good sleepers, piles and telegraph posts.

In the Maritime and Priamur Provinces from 60 to 75 percent of the territory is covered with forests. The area under forests equals more than 120,000,000 acres of which 40,000,000 acres of useful timber are located in the northern part of the Priamur Province. According to the nature of the species of trees, the country could be divided into two distinct districts: the Northeastern and the Southwestern. The South and the Southwestern is distinguished by the great variety of species of the leafy types such as oak, white and dark birch, maple, poplar, walnut, acacia, apple, pear, aspen, lime tree and others. The abietic type consists of the cedar, red and silver fir and larch. In the North and Northeastern part, the abietic type prevails including the cedar, larch, red and silver fir, while the leafy kind abounds with birch, acacia, poplar, aspen and alder. The river Samarta forms the boundry line of the abietic species towards the South. In the valley of this river, oak, birch, and other trees of the leafy type may be found. To the north, abietic forests, exclusively, cover the entire region beginning from the sea coast and extending over a large area.

The allotment permissible for exploitation annually, without exhausting the forests, was estimated to be 2,480,000,000 cubic feet, while the actual quantity used for local purposes did not exceed 8 percent of the above figures, and thus a surplus of 2,281,600,000 cubic feet of timber is available for foreign trade yearly.

The general forest area in this province equals about 96,000,000 acres, out of which 64,000,000 acres belong to the actual forest area. Extending over the rivers Zea, Selemja, Burea, Arhara, Bira and others, this vast forest area can be divided into three distinct districts:

I. Western District—extending from the Zabaikal Province to the River Zea. Pine, larch and birch are predominant.

II. Southeastern District—located between the Maritime Province and the River Burea. This district is a natural continuation of forests of the Maritime Province. It is of the Manchurian flora type—the fir, cedar, walnut, maple, oak, cork and willow are predominant.

III. Northeastern District—bordering the Yakutsk Province, with the larch, fir and birch predominant.

The largest pine tree district in the Amur province is the one along the Amur River from the village Vagonovo to the village Kumara and along the Amur Railway from the station Magdagachi to the Station Yukhta, also in the sphere of the rivers Rou, Pera, Tigda, Dena and along the Zea to the mouth of the river Golubaya.

The area under various species in the Amur Province is 63,736,066 acres, estimated as follows:

Name	*Area in Acres*	*Percentage*
Cedar	1,669,863	3%
Pine	4,568,286	7%
Larch	23,108,631	36%
Fir and silver fir	4,137,930	6%
Leafy types (principally birch, oak and aspen)	21,418,356	33%
Miscellaneous	8,833,000	15%

The forest area of the province can easily supply yearly 1,500,000 cubic feet of timber.

The transportation problem is most easily solved in the Amur Province, thanks to its many navigable rivers. The general length of the water route suitable for the floating of timber in the Amur province exceeds 4,000 miles.

The area under forests in these provinces equals 78,000,000 acres. The amount of timber alloted for consumption is about 1,125,000,000 cubic feet annually; the actual consumption, however, does not exceed 17,000,000 cubic feet.

The districts mentioned below represent some of the largest sources of timber supplies in these provinces:

I. The Barguzinskg District with an area of 42,000,000 acres, bordering the Yakutsk Province on the east, the Lake Baikal on the west and the river Vitim on the south. The leafy type is predominant although pine is also plentiful. The rivers are suitable for floating. The district is in the Pribaikal Provinces.

II. The Shilka-Argun District—bordering these rivers with a forest area of 6,000,000 acres containing birch, larch and other trees. The district is in Zabaikal Province.

III. The Upper Ingoda and Onon Rivers District—extending over a space of 3,000,000 acres, containing pine, larch and birch. The district is in the Zabaikal Province.

IV. The Left side of the River Hilok and the Upper Chikoi District—covering over 6,000,000 acres containing considerable quantity of cedar, but mostly pine and larch. The district is in the Pribaikal Province.

The territory of the Northern (Russian) half of the Island of Saghalien equals 16,280 square miles. The area under forests occupies about 7,000,000 acres most of the trees being of the abietic type. The red fir represents excellent material for construction purposes; the silver fir is very pitchy and is likely to yield considerable turpentine; the larch is very suitable for building and the birch and the ash are very good for manufacturing.

Certain areas have been alloted in every province for exploitation on conditions of long term leases. With regard to the most important area on the Pacific coast and along the Amur River, there existed two plans. According to the first (See Project No. I.) there were to be 13 sections, nine of which were to be along the Amur River, three along the coast and one inland. According to the other project (See Project No. II.) a more recent one, nearly all sections, fifteen in number, are to be along

the coast. As the plan stands (See Map) sections No. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are situated along the Pacific coast and sections No. 2, 3, 4, and 6 are adjacent to the former sections. The general area of the fifteen sections equals 13 290,000 acres; the area for actual exploitation equals 7,950,000 acres with a minimum yearly allotment of 29,150,000 cubic feet of timber, the predominating type being larch, fir and cedar.

The lumber industry as compared to the forest resources and possibilities is very small. The following table shows the number of sawmills in each province and their total capacity.

Eleven sawmills in the Amur Province have a capacity of 500,000 logs a year.

Six sawmills in the Zabaikal and Pribaikal Province have a capacity of 400,000 logs.

Forty-four sawmills in the Maritime and Priamur Provinces have a capacity of 2,000 000 logs.

Besides that there are in the Republic two match factories with a capacity of about 50,000 cases, two veneer factories with a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet, one box factory consuming 38,000 cubic feet of wood, several cooperies and several plants, for by-products such as tar and turpentine, also several wagon and furniture factories. The cooperies in the fisheries region in the Amur river, before the occupation by the Japanese, were producing yearly from 70,000 to 100,000 barrels for the export of fish products. The following are the projects referred to elsewhere:

PROJECT NO. I.

FOREST SECTIONS ALLOTED FOR EXPLOITATION IN THE PROVINCES PRIAMUR AND MARITIME, FOR LONG TERM LEASES

Name of forest district and section alloted for exploitation	Area Alloted in Acres	Approximate supply of logs of 1x21 feet and over in thousand of pieces Cedar	Fir	Larch
Nikolaevsk District (Amur District) Sections				
1 Akcha	870,000		800	2,000
2. Lakes Kizi and Kadi	570,000		1,600	300
3 Sofiisk	630,000		1,900	1,300
Lower Amur District (Sofiish district) Sections				
4. Salasu	1,500,000	1,500	3,700	2,300
5 Machtovka and Lake Homi	1,620 000	2,400	3,700	2,000
6. Voznesensky-Innokentievsky	2,970,000	4 900	3,000	2,000
7. Oniusky	2,670,000	3,500	4,900	500
8. Gorinsky	3,510,000	1,200	2,900	1,800
9. Bolen-Odjalsky	1,500,000		1,700	800
Kur-Urmusky District (Khabarovsk dist) Section				
10 Nemptu-Oborsk-Muhin	2,910,000	2,400	1,400	1,000
Narodni District (Coast district) Section				
11. Tumninsk	6,600,000		11,000	11,000
12. Imperial Harbor	2,370,000		4,700	3,200
Uspensky District (Ulahinsk district) Section				
13. Senanchinsky-Izvilinsky-Fudzinsky I.-Fudzinsky II.	3,540,000	5,300	12,400	
Total	31,260,000	21,200,000	53,700,000	28,200,000

(Continuation of Project I.)

Total	Period of circulation (years)	Approximate number of logs alloted Cedar	Fir	Larch	Total
		in thousands of pieces			
2,800	60		10	35	45
1,900	60		25	5	30
3,200	60		30	20	50
7,500	70	20	50	40	110
8,100	70	30	50	30	110
9,900	70	70	40	30	140
8,900	70	50	70	10	130
5,900	70	15	40	30	85
2,500	70		25	10	85
4,800	40	40	20	20	80
22,000	50		220	220	440
7,900	50		90	65	155
17,700	50	100	250		350
103,100,000		325,000	920,000	515,000	1,760,000

PROJECT No. II.

SECTIONS IN THE COASTAL PART OF THE PRIAMUR PROVINCE ALLOTED FOR EXPLOITATION ON LONG TERM LEASES

Name of Section	General area acres	Area actual exploitation in acres	Type of Timber	Minimum annual allotment in cubic feet
1. Cape Murashka	390,000	270,000	larch, fir	880,000
2. Upper Tumnin and Tumdja	900,000	540,000	,, ,, cedar, larch, fir	1,980,000
3. Western Tumnin	960,000	570,000	,, ,, ,,	2,090,000
4. Muli	750 000	450,000	,, ,, ,,	1,650,000
5. Eastern Tumnin	450,000	270,000	,, ,, ,,	990,000
6. Akur	510,000	300,000	,, ,, ,,	1,100,000
7. Siurkum	480,000	300,000	,, ,, ,,	1,100,000
8. Hutu	2,040,000	1,200,000	,, ,, ,,	4,400,000
9. Vanina Bay	240,000	150,000	,, ,, ,,	550,000
10. Wadi	840,000	510,000	,, ,, ,,	1,870,000
11. Koppy	1,650,000	990,000	,, ,, ,,	3,630,000
12. Botchi	660,000	390,000	,, ,, ,,	1,430,000
13. Nemma	270,000	150,000	,, ,, ,,	550,000
14. Samarga	1,950,000	1,170,000	,, ,, ,,	4,290,000
15. Takhoma-Husun	12,000,000	720,000	,, ,, ,,	2,640,000
	13,290,000	7,950,000		29,150,000

In the other provinces forest sections are also being alloted for exploitation, consisting principally of larch, pine, cedar and fir.

The Mineral Resources of Shantung

THE province of Shantung covers an area of 145 000 square kilometres and is triangular in shape, with its neck in the valley region of the old and the existing Yellow-River. The western part of the province is occupied by extensive plain land, while slightly eastward is a small river named the Weiho (濰河), running from south to north into the Gulf of Chihli, and dividing the province into two parts, the western and the eastern. The geology of these two parts is distinct, and therefore the minerals are different. The formations of eastern Shantung consist of Archean gneiss, schists, and granite, the most important mineral constituent being gold, whereas, though western Shantung is occupied by the above-mentioned rocks, they are overlain by various rocks of recent age, bearing important coal beds. Such are the general stratigraphical conditions of western and eastern Shantung. Investigations by the German geologist, Von Richthofen, prove that the province possesses wonderfully rich mineral resources. It is famous for iron as well as for gold and coal.

Metallic Minerals.

I. Gold.

Occurrence: Penglai (蓬萊縣).

Wenteng (文登縣)—Longhushan (猴虎山), Shushan (鼠山).

Longhushan and Shushan are both located 20 *li* southeast of Wei-hai-wei. They were first exploited in the Ming Dynasty, and again mined in 1900 by the Wei-hai-wei Mining Company, a British concern, but operations ceased in 1906.

Fushan (福山縣). Gold placers occur between 20 and 30 *li* southwest of the city the important localities being Mashanchai (馬山寨) and Laotzeshan (老子山).

Ninghai (寧海縣).—Miaoshan (茅山), Kweishan (桂山), Kinniushan (金牛山)

Forty *li* southwest of Ninghai, now named Mowping (牟平) and 60 *li* southeast of Chefoo, there is a river flowing from the Kweishan, and in it is found gold placer. The productive point is named Kowtow (溝頭). The placer has been mined since

the Ming Dynasty, and was most prosperous during 1894; working has now ceased.

The Kinniushan auriferous veins:

The quartz of the granite among the granite-gneiss occurring 60 *li* south of Ninghai bears gold which was not worked until 1894, and now operations are at a standstill, The gold content in the mineral is estimated at about 0.0015 percent.

Chaoyuan (招遠縣).—Loshan (羅山), Loshan (洛山), Mapuling (馬步嶺), Kinhwashan (金華山) and Chungyehtsi (中葉集).

The Loshan (羅山) auriferous veins:

The Loshan is also named the Kinshan (金山), and is located 30 *li* northeast of Chaoyuan, and 20 or 30 *li* south of Hwanghsien. The Kinshan of Chaoyuan, in fact, is comprised in two hills, the Loshan and the Linglungshen (玲瓏山). The gold deposit is one of the most important in the province. It is only a distance of 70 *li* from Lungkowkang (龍口港), but the journey offers considerable obstacles to travellers.

Along the large quartz veins in the gneiss of this hill there are rock veins which appear to be basalt, varying in depth and extending to several *li*. The trend of this rock is slightly in the direction of west and east. These veins are called the Talinglungshan (大玲瓏山) veins. Besides, there are over ten small quartz veins in the Siaolinglungshan (小玲瓏山) which are slightly goldbearing. In Chengwan (井灣) the iron pyrite also bears gold to the amount of 3 per 100,000. It is slightly commingled with chalcopyrite and galena, but cannot be mined by the amalgam process. The ore of best quality yields gold in 2 per 10,000, and the out-crops also yield the same amount.

This auriferous deposit has been mined for over forty years, and about 300,000 tons have been excavated yielding gold to the value of more than $2,000,000.

The Mapuling (馬步嶺) and the Kinhwashan (金華山) auriferous veins.

Located 50 *li* northwest of Chaoyuan.

Tsisia (棲霞縣).

Pingtu (平度縣)—Pingtu auriferous veins.

The Pingtu auriferous veins.

These are also known as Kiutien (舊店) auriferous veins, located 70 *li* southeast of Yehhsien (掖縣), on the southeastern foot-hill of Shwangshan (雙山), Santsoshan (三座山), 95 *li* northeast of Pingtu, and 180 *li* of Lungkowkang (龍口港) The deposit has been mined since the Ming Dynasty, and operations were continued until 1891. The quality of the ore is rather poor.

Biotite-granite and diorite are found in gneiss, and the quartz veins in the gneiss are auriferous. The ore excavated is over 200 *chih* above the water level, below is iron pyrite yielding mostly poor auriferous ore, and therefore working ceased before operations were carried deeper. The gold produced amounted to more than $1,000,000 in value. Although the Pingtu auriferous veins are inferior to the Chaoyuan auriferous veins, nevertheless, they are an important gold deposit.

Yehhsien. —Hunglwanfow (洪巒準) and Siakiufu (夏邱輔).

Mowping (牟平縣).—Gold placer is found in the Sinliho (辛里河). Kowtowtsun (溝頭村), belonging to Lungwoshe (龍窩社) of the Putsi sub-district (普濟區).

Tsimo (即墨縣).—Mashan (馬山), located 20 *li* north.

Linchu (臨朐縣).—Hulushan (胡蘆山).

Ankiu (安邱縣).—Tingtzekow (丁子溝).

Poshan (博山縣).—Omishan (峨眉山) and Twanshan (團山).

Ishui (沂水縣).—Hungshihkiao (紅石橋) also named Ishui.

Chuhsien (莒縣).—Yehchwan (野泉) and Chipaoshan (七寶山).

Licheng (歷城縣).—Gold is produced in the Kinhsiuchwan (錦繡川) which rises from Taishan and is a tributary to the Yellow River.

Pingyin (平陰縣).—Antzeshan (安子山).

II. Platinum

Licheng. -Three *li* west of Tsinan (濟南). A mineral has been discovered which is reported to be platinum.

III. Silver

Fushan.

Ninghai.

Penglai.—Yukwoshan (余果山) and Kinhwashan (金華山).

Chuyu (莒嶼縣). Hwangyintung (黃銀洞). Yehhsien.—Tatseshan (大澤山) and Hunglwanfow.

Weihsien.—

Ankiu.—Tanshan (檀山)and Paishanling (百山嶺).

Linchu—Hulushan.

Lini (臨沂縣).

Mengyin (蒙陰縣).—Fengshan (封山).

Chuhsien.- Chipaoshon; 100 *li* north of Chuhsien.

Changshan (長山縣). — Panyang (鞍陽) and Tsiyang (濟陽).

Tzechwan (淄川縣).—

The argenliferous ore found in the vicinity of Tzechwan bears silver to the amount of 20 to 30 ounces per ton.

IV. Mercury.

Linchu (臨朐縣)

Mengyin (蒙陰縣)

Wuting (武定縣). — East of Miaochiaotai (茅橋台).

V. Copper.

Fushan.—Changkiachwang (張家莊) and 110 *li* west of Chefoo.

Kiaohsien (膠縣).—Chipaoshan (七寶山).

Linchu.

Chuhsien.—Chipaoshan.

Ishui.

Hwantai (桓台縣).

Licheng.—Taokochwang (桃科莊).

The Taokochwang copper deposit is located 100 *li* south-east of Tsinan, a two days' journey, which offers no facilities to travellers.

Between Tsinan and Taokochwang occur limestone, granite, and clay slate, but the vicinity of the Taokochwang copper deposit is occupied by gneiss, having considerable colored mineral constituents, among which are iron pyrite and chalcopyrite, usually nickel-bearing.

The deposit was discovered in the Ming Dynasty and has been mined since 1913, when a smelting plant was installed near Tungkwan (東關) Station at a cost of $20,000. The enterprise is Sino-Japanese.

Laiwu (萊蕪縣).

Yihsien (嶧縣).

VI. Iron.

Penglai—Paoshan (寶山) and Kinhwashan. The Paoshan is located 50 *li* south of Penglai, and the Kinhwashan 50 *li* south-east. Both hills are well known for their production of magnestite and hematite.

Fushan—The vicinity of Chefoo the Chefoo Island, the Kwangtung Island (鐵洞島), and the hills near the city.

Tsisia.

Changi (昌邑縣). — Mengfow (孟埠), Likochwang (李格莊), and the hilly area south-east of the city.

Linchu.—Kinlingchen (金嶺鎮).

The Kinlingchen iron deposits are situated in Tiehshan (鉄山), three miles north of the Kinlingchen station on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, and distant about 180 miles from Tsingtao and 75 miles from Tsinan. The strata reveal quaternary formations, but limestone, granite, and diorite are also found. At the point of contact between the limestone and the igneous rocks is a lenticular deposit consisting mainly of magnetite, slightly commingled with limonite and hematite.

Results of analyses reveal the following percentages:

Iron, 58,22 percent sulphur, O.11 percent
Iron, 66.18 percent sulphur, 0.10 percent

The reserve is estimated at about five million tons. Formerly the Germans proposed to concentrate the ore from this mine as well as from other mines in the vicinity of Tsingtao and to instal an iron manufacturing plant there. This mine is now under the control of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration.

Yitu (益都縣).
Loan (樂安縣).
Kaoyuan (高苑縣).
Linchu
Poshan.—Yoyangshan (岳陽山), Tsingshihkwan (青石關), Kiaochow, Hwalintienfu (花村店輔), and Siaochushan (小竹山).
Chuhsien, producing limonite and hematite.
Changshan.—Mashan (馬山) and Kiukiashan (裘家山).
Licheng.
Sincheng (新城縣).
Tzechwan.
Kaiwu.
Yihsien.—Oshankow (峨山口) and Tiehling (鉄嶺).

The Oshankow iron deposit is 10 *li* east of Tsaochwang (雷莊), which is on the Tientsin-Pukow Line. The range is composed of gneiss, schists, sandstone, shaly earth, shale, and limestone. The intercalated shaly earth bears considerable, but irregular quantities of iron which is identified as hematite. A few *li* westward is the well known coal mine of Yhsien.

Lini.—Hsiailing (戲台嶺) in Husiyai (湖四涯), 25 *li* southwest of the city.

VII. Lead.

Fushan.—Chuchuting (楮住町).
Chaoyuan.—Maerhshan (馬耳山).
Pingtu.—Chayashan (嚓呀山), Kwolokang (廓落崗) Pankiatung (潘家膧), and Tungpehling (東北嶺) of Shangkiachwang (尚家莊).
Yehhsien.—Hungshan (紅山), Hwangshan (黃山), Kiupaoshan (九寶山), Pingshan (平山), and Kotashan (嗑噠山) on the south bank of the Siho (西河), Chihtuhsien (赤土硯).
Kiaohsien.—Hsuekiakow (薛家溝) and Sihotsun (西河村).
Licheng.—Tayuhan (大酉山).

VIII. Tin.

Linchu.
Chuhsien.
Yihsien.

IX. Arsenic.

Chaoyuan.—Wuyunhsion (霧雲縣), and Loshan (羅山).

Non-metallic minerals. I. Diamonds.

Kiaohsien.—Chipaoshan.

Lini.—In the valley of Ishui (斤水), 30 *li* south of the city, occurs a precious stone which is said to be diamond.

Other precious stones.

Fushan.—Tsaoshushan (造書山), 20 *li* southeast of the city, produces a white jade.

Yungcheng (榮城縣).—At the river mouth near the Yungchengwan (榮城灣) the sand and gravel are said to produce two kinds of precious stone.

II *Rock crystal.*

Tahsien (大覩).—Fushan (府山) and Taishan (泰山)—amethyst.
Poshan.—Nanshan of Taichwang (戴莊).
Laiwu.
Lini.
Tsimo (即墨縣).—amethyst is reported to occur in a place 100 *li* south-west of the city.

III. *Quartz.*

The quartzose sandstone overlying the intercalated coal in Heishan (黑山) and Hsishan (西山) in the vicinity of Poshan can be used as raw material for the manufacture of glass. In this neighborhood fuel and soda are also procurable. The quartz is now being quarried by the Yao Hwa Glass Works, which also mines flurospar in the vicinity. This company was established in 1902 with a capital of 150,000 taels for the manufacture of window glass, lamps, and glass ornaments, and formerly employed German experts.

IV. *Clay.*

Poshan.—Paihushan (白虎山). The raw material for the manufacture of porcelain at Poshan is the clay overlying the interstratified coal in the vicinity of Poshan. Varieties are named "green clay," "yellow clay," "smoked gem," "white mud," etc.

V. Mica

Along the Shantung Railway Line.—In the neighbourhood of Chowtsunchen (周村鎮).

VI. Agalmatolite?

Yehhsien.—five *li* east of the city.

VII. Asbestos

Yehhsien.—Kinhwashan and Laotzeshan (老子山).

VIII. Coal

Fushan.—Weikiatung (魏家膧), Lushan (綠山), and Chushan (箠山).
Penglai.—Wenfengting (文峯頂).
Tsisia.—Yuhwangshan (玉皇山).
Haiyang (海陽).—
Yehhsien.—Kwolowshan (括婁山).
Weihsien.—Fangtze (坊子).

The Fangtze coal field is 40 *li* southeast of Weihsien in the neighborhood of the Fangtze Station on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. The coal field was first operated by the Germans when they occupied Kiaochow. There are three seams occurring, in sandstone and shale, the middle and the lower of which are of main importance. The middle seam belongs to Jurassic, and the lower seam to Carboniferous. The volatile matter in the coal ranges round 30 percent, ash 9 to 15 percent, and sulphur about 1 percent, and the yield is half lump and half dust. It is chiefly consumed by the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

The mine was started by the Shantung Mining Company in 1902. Two or three shafts were sunk and 3,000 laborers employed. The daily output of coal was about 1,000 tons. Several years ago, however, working ceased on account of the accumulation of water and the irregular appearance of the coal. The machinery has now been removed to the Hungshan coal field.

Kiaohsien.—Aikiu (艾邱), Mengtzetsun (孟慈村), Tukiatun (徒家屯); vicinity of Sishan (四山) at the mouth of Kiaochow Bay.

Ankiu.—Chikiafow (季家埠); Tsaokialow(曹家樓).
Chucheng (諸城縣).—Hankiakow (韓家溝).
Pohsing (博興縣).—Nanwuchwang (南晤莊), bordering Linchu.
Poshan.—Poshan.

The Poshan coal field is located in the neighborhood of Poshan near the terminus of the branch line of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. On its north is the Hungshan coal field, and the Poshan coal field and the Hungshan coal field are together known as the Po-tze coal fields. The area of the Poshan coal field covers 30 *li* north-south, and 15 *li* west-east. There are seven pits which employ Western mining methods and 28 others, eight of which are of good size, which use native methods.

The quality of the coal varies with the seam. One seem contains fixed carbon, 71 10 percent; volatile matter 14.07 percent; ash, 14.19 percent. The output, which is bituminous, is about 1,000 tons daily, with a reserve estimated at 50,000,000 tons.

Following are important pits with western equipment: Kaokialing (高家宮); Hochih (河池); Patowchwangyuan (八陡莊院); Kiangtuti (江土地); Hsukiayai (徐家崖); Hsienhwati (線花地); and Taitow (台頭). The remaining are native pits on a large scale, viz: Fengpaoyu (峰炮峪); Miaoling (廟嶺); Liangping (梁平); Hosi (河西); Poki (簸箕); Yangkialow (楊家樓); Pehyu (北峪); and Weituho (葦渡河).

Yitu (益都縣).
Lintze (臨淄縣).

A small coal field is reported to occur northwest of Tsingchow (青州) on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

Changlo (昌樂縣).—Fangtzeshan (房子山).
Lini.—Fenghwangtan (鳳凰蛋); Hungtutien (紅土店).

The Fenghwangtan coal field is situated 35 *li* southwest of Lini. It is also known as the Fukiachwang (傅家莊) coal field and has a daily output of 40 to 50 tons. There are altogether three seams, and the coal is bituminous. The field together with the Hungtutien deposit is known as the Ichow (沂州) coal field. The quality of the coal is: fixed carbon, 76,68 percent; volatile matter, 20, 62 percent; ash, 2.02 percent.

The Hungtutien coal field is located 15 *li* west of Lini, and is being operated according to native methods, There are altogether three seams.

Chuhsien.—Yangkiachwang (楊家莊); Tushanchwang (土山莊).
Tancheng (郯城縣).
Mengyin (蒙陰縣).—Wennan (汶南).
Changshan.—Tzeyaotsun (磁窯村).
Tzechwan.—Hungshan.

The Hungshan coal field, which is the most important field in Shantung, is located 7 *li* southeast of Tzechwan and touches the northern part of the Po-tze coal field. Its area is 40 *li* from the vicinity of Lungkow (龍口) on the south to the Nanshan (南山), Hutien (湖田), on the north. It is also known as the Tzechwan coal field. There is a light railway for the transportation of the coal. The coal bed occurs between the limestone and clay slate in the sandstone and shale of the Carboniferous period, and is frequently intruded by basalt. The coal is bituminous and lacks cohesion. The reserves of this and the Poshan coal field are estimated at 27,000,000 tons, with a daily output from Hungshan of 2,000 tons.

Changkiu (章邱).—Wangtsun (王村); Mingshui (明水).

The Changkiu coal field comprises the coal field n the neighborhood of Wangtsun and the field west and east of the Hushan (胡山) near Mingshui. The yield is insignificant at present.

Sintai (新泰縣).

In the Lienhwashanling (蓮花山嶺) on the border between Sintai and Laiwu, along the road leading from Taian (泰安), on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Lini, there are two coal fields, one to the north and the other to the south. The north field is the Laiwu, coal field, and the south is the Sintai coal field. The Sintai coal field is located in Chaikiachwang (蔡家莊), 15 *li* northwest of Sintai, and Wennan (汶南), 15 *li* south-west of the same city. The geology of the neighborhood is similar to that of the Changkiu coal field. The quality of the coal is rather poor and native mining methods are employed.

Laiwu.

The Laiwu coal field is located in the neighbourhood of Yenchwang (閻莊), 30 *li* southeast of Laiwu, north of the Sintai field. Two or three pits have been excavated, but the results are not satisfactory.

Yihsien.—Tsaochwang.

Lincheng on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is 241 miles from Pukow and 157 miles from Tsinan, and is accessible to Tsaochwang by a branch line of 19 miles. On the east of Tsaochwang is the Yihsien coal field extending in the direction of west and east. Two mining companies have been established, the Kwang Yi (廣益) Co. on the east, and the Chung Hsing (中興 Co. on the west. The Chung Hsing Co., was formerly jointly operated by Chinese and Germans, but recently has been converted into a Sino-Japanese concern. The quality of the coal, which is bituminous, is good. Analytical results show that it contains 64.78 percent fixed carbon, 27.52 percent volatile matter, and 7.14 percent ash. The reserves are estimated at 3,000,000 tons, with a daily output fo 500 tons. A large quantity of the coal is consumed by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and a part of the coking coal is transported along the Yangtze for consumption.

Shenghsiens (勝縣). —Lushantien (蘆山店).
Showchang (壽張縣)—Liangshanchai (梁山寨).
Changi. — Chingshanwa (景山窪); Takunlun (大崑崙); Taikiati (戴家地).

IX. *Petroleum.*

Changkiu. Petroleum has been reported, but particulars are not known.

V. *Alum.*

Itu.
Chaoyuan.—Loshan (羅山).

IX *Nitre.*

Itu.

Translated from the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce—Vol. 8, by the Republic of China, Government Bureau of Economic Information.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, May 25; to Tuesday, May 30.)

The moves and counter moves of the campaign of General Wu against Chang Tso-ling and the shifting political situation in Peking continue to occupy the center of interest in the news of the week in the Far East. An added interest is given the situation by the alleged answer given to the Kuomintang party at Canton by General Wu, the concensus of which is that he is in perfect accord with their political views.

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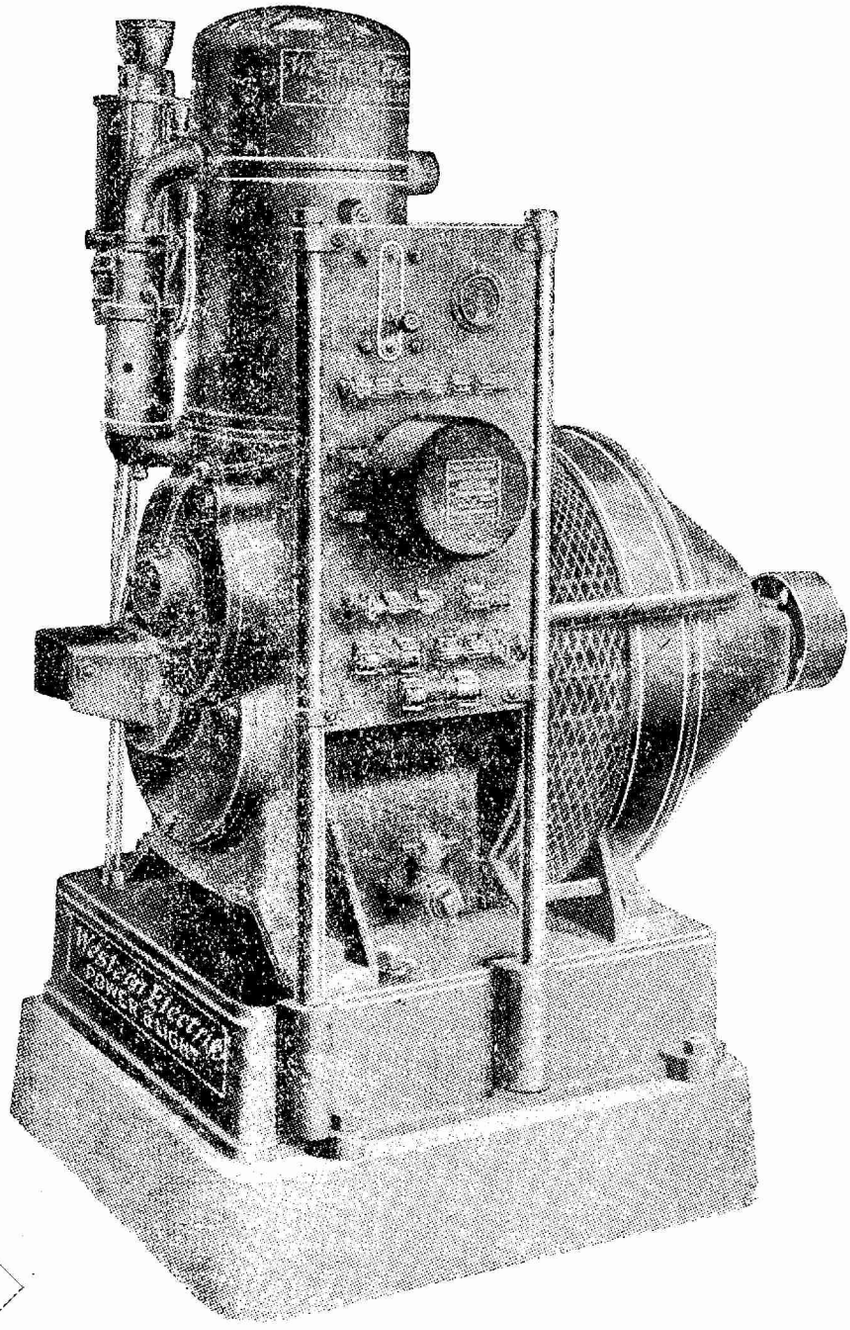

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Wu's main occupation seems to be the military elimination of Chang. The latest dispatch that of the *Reuter Pacific* service, dated Peking, May 29, summarizes the situation thus:

While Peking is endeavoring to reconstruct the Cabinet on lines satisfactory to those principally concerned in retaining the important posts, General Wu Pei-fu has steadily gone ahead with his military task and important developments are imminent. Three Chihli columns are converging against the enemy. On May 25, 10,000 Chihli troops with two divisions, the strength of which is not known, passed Tangshan going to Luanchow while 30,000 soldiers under the command of General Wu Wen-kai in the region of Yungpingtu intend to march to Changli. The third column conservatively estimated at 9,000 mixed troops will march to Chinchow from Jehol later. A telegram says that the Chihli troops are well supplied with artillery and have taken up a position east of the Luan River and that hostilities will probably occur in a few days.

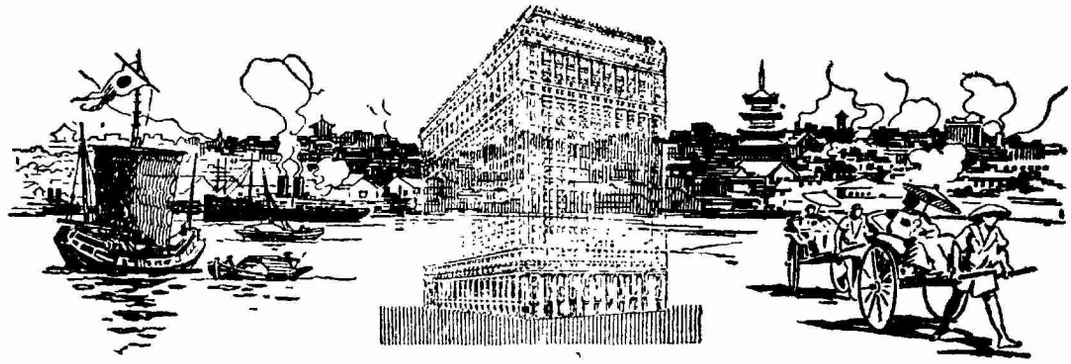
General Chang Tso-ling has shown cognizance of the Chihli movements by sending 3,000 Fengtien soldiers to Changli, which had been abandoned, and hurried the departure from Liushowying of 500 Fengtien cavalry. At present 10,000 Fengtien soldiers are between Liushowying and Changli with another 10,000 at Shanhaikwan. This indicates that the Fengtien position at Chinchow has been recently strengthened and gives color to the belief of foreigners in that region that the Fengtien forces would soon retreat. The former says that the Fengtien forces at Shanhaikwan are in no mood to make a stand and would probably retire at the first sight of the enemy. The question as to whether General Wu Pei-fu would follow up the enemy to Chinchow or even to Mukden is already being discussed with the important question as to what would be the attitude of Japan if the Chihil forces threatened to attack General Chang Tso-ling in Manchuria.

Foreigners in Peking point out that the demoralized condition of the Fengtien forces offers an unique opportunity for the Central government to recover Manchuria whereas if the Chihli forces were to abandon the chase it would be necessary for General Wu Pei-fu to retain a strong army at Shanhaikwan and that the independence of Manchuria would strike a blow at the heart of the reunification plans.

In the meantime, Chang Tso-ling is apparently making every effort to save his face in the situation. An *Asiatic* News Agency report says that the provincial assemblies of Fengtien, Kirin and Helilungkiang, have sent representatives to Chang urging him to give up his military plans and return to Mukden. This action is to be followed by a proclamation to the effect that the three provinces mentioned are to be made autonomous but in order not to bring up international difficulties they will continue to show their allegiance to Peking.

Having become the "man of the hour" by reason of his military victories, Wu Pei-fu is being depended upon to a great extent to save the situation politically. The Northern press is filled with varying dispatches as to the friction between the President and Wu, with the belief expressed in some sections that the former may be able to out manoeuvre the latter in the matter of appointments. Wu, however, has obtained the appointment of Kao Er-hung as Minister of Communications and he has assumed the duties of his office. Tung Kang has been made Minister of Finance, but the appointment of these two men is said only to have come after pressure was brought to bear on the presidential offices.

The matter of a Premier is one that is still unsolved. With the Dragon Boat festival upon the heels of the bankrupt Peking government, General Wang Shih-chen, the favored candidate, has shown a reticence in accepting the postion until after this settlement day has passed. The Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* is the authority for the statement that there is a growing possibility that former Premier Chin Yung-peng may



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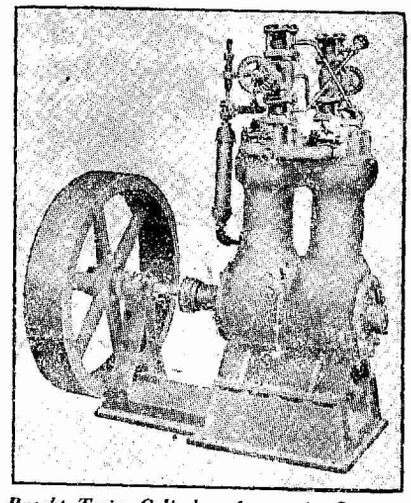

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be returned to this office since he is a favorite of both Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli faction.

Dr. W. W. Yen, after many attempts, finally resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs on May 27, and departed the day following for Shanghai according to a *Reuter Pacific* dispatch. It is not revealed as yet who will succeed him although the names of Wellington Koo and Alfred Sze have been mentioned frequently in this connection during the past three or four months.

The growing movement for the restoration of the Old Parliament, which was noted last week continues, although, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the President does not particularly favor the idea. Old officials and scholars are reported to be rallying to the support of the plan. Caucuses of the members of the former body who are residing in the north are said to be in progress. A wrench may be thrown in the machinery, however, in that it is reported from the South that the Canton government cannot accept this plan for reunification unless Sun Yat-sen is recognized as the lawful president of China and this move hardly seems possible. It must be remembered that certain members of the Old Parliament are in Canton and the legislative body of that government claims to be the perpetuation of the former national body.

It is next to impossible to keep up with all of the currents and trends in Peking for, as is usual when an occasion such as the present one arises, every party and faction has something to say and the provincial leaders are adding their pet views to the general hubbub.

Two interesting situations have developed in the South, the most sensational one being the reported anti-foreign uprising in Macao. This uprising is described in the following manner by the *Reuter* service in a news dispatch, dated Hongkong, Mar. 29:

A general strike of Chinese has been declared at Macao. All business is suspended.

A telegram from Macao this afternoon reports that after a whole night's provocation on the part of the Chinese, a strike of an anti-foreign character commenced this morning. The Portuguese soldiers stationed at Chipseng averted a collision through the most prudent restraint. A collision, however, was inevitable at noon to-day, when through the hostile attitude of the Chinese, after a Portuguese officer had been attacked and disarmed, the Portuguese were forced and compelled to open fire in order to maintain order. Several Chinese were killed.

There are conflicting reports as to the origin of the disturbance. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Senhor Correa Silva, the Governor of Macao, who is at Hongkong on his way to Lisbon, is returning to Macao this evening. The Governor of Hongkong has placed a steam-tender at His Excellency's disposal.

The other development is the announced appointment of General Chen Chiung-ming by Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen, as *Pangpan* of Military Affairs of the Canton government, with orders to proceed against Kiangsi and subjugate the troops under Chen Kuang-yuan. This may be taken as a move of reconciliation, but no further details are given in the *Eastern* News Agency message containing this information.

Conflicting dispatches are being circulated with regard to the success of General Li Leih-chun, the Cantonese general, who is directing the present attack against Kiangsi province. A *China Press* correspondent writes that General Li is meeting with success and has captured a battery of mountain guns and other munitions of war, while a *Reuter Pacific*

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dispatch of a slightly earlier date reports that the general is making practically no progress.

The strike of the Chinese employed on the harbor boats of Hongkong has reached an equitable settlement, according to a late report.

An agreement between Canton and Fukien has been made, a *Reuter Pacific* news message from Peking says, in which it is agreed that neither party will embark on military operations against the other; neither will station troops along the common border; that Cantonese authorities will not export arms into Fukien or assist bandits in the province; that Fukien shall furnish the Canton troops with provisions.

The transition from the news of China to the news of Japan during the week under review is made more interesting by two news items that have appeared in the various papers. A discussion of the evacuation of Hankow by Japanese troops has come before the Cabinet, a Tokio dispatch of the *Eastern* News Agency regarding, which reads:

The question of the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison from Hankow was placed before yesterday's Cabinet meeting, when all the Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of Lieutenant General Yamanashi, Minister of War, unanimously approved of the question.

With regard to the exact time for the evacuation, it is expected to be definitely decided after the Minister of War has returned to Tokio from his journey.

It is learned on good authority in this connection that the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison from Hankow had been designed by the Japanese government before the Washington Conference adopted a resolution to withdraw all foreign garrisons from China, and that the only question with the Japanese government has been regarding an opportune chance for the evacuation.

That the government has actually come to the conclusion of withdrawal of the Japanese garrison from Hankow before long, is being looked upon by the public as a proper measure on the part of the government.

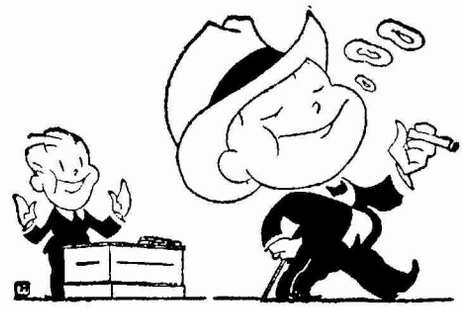
The second dispatch is that of a special correspondent to the *China Press*, revealing the alleged whereabouts of former Premier Liang Shih-yi and ex-Minister of Communications Yeh Kung-cho, who left Tientsin hurriedly after the reversal of Chang Tso-lings forces. These men are said to be in Osaka and to have issued a statement to the effect that their trip to Japan has no political significance but merely an attempt to escape an atmosphere that "was exceedingly embarrasing. They express the belief that Wu must fall and that after his fall the solution of China's national difficulties, such as reunification, will be made more simple.

The annual conference of the Prefectural Governors has opened in Tokio, and a summary of its activities is given thus in a *Reuter Pacific* report of May 24:

The annual Conference of Prefectural Governors opened yesterday. In the course of his speech the Premier, Viscount Takahashi, referring to the postwar tendency of national thought and labor problems, counselled prudence and judicious control of the people by the local authorities with due regard to the national character, national circumstances and traditional customs.

The Premier emphasised the importance of improving the national education as the safest means of realizing required improvements in all directions, including the suffrage system.

Count Ogi, the Minister of Justice, spoke on the control of objectionable alien thought and the application of the revised criminal acts. He advised the governors to be sincere and judicious in observing the new acts and controlling foreign ideas of dangerous tendency. He invited



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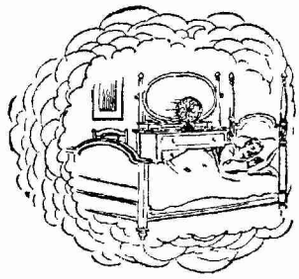

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the special cooperation of the governors in the successful application of the newly enacted Juvenile Court Law, which has in view the care of the so-called "State Children."

Two news announcements of commercial interest have been made in Japan during the week. One is to the effect that the Imperial Silk Company, established some time ago for the protection of that industry, will probably be dissolved in the autumn of this year and a silk bank will be organized to carry on its functions. The second item states that the Oji-Shimonoseki tunnel project will be taken in hand this summer and will be completed in 1929 at a cost of 18,000,000 yen. The length of the tunnel as projected is four miles.

Two reports of interest with regard to the position of Japan in Siberia have appeared within the week. A *Dalta* dispatch quotes Admiral Kato as saying: "Assurances have been renewed that Japan is going to withdraw her troops from the Maritime Province as soon as local conditions permit." The second report, carried by the *Eastern* News Agency, is to the effect that the Disarmament Society of Japan has adopted a resolution urging that Japanese troops be withdrawn from Siberia without delay. A third dispatch originating in Berlin gives credit to Moscow information for the announcement that the Soviet troops will cooperate with the Chita forces in eliminating the Japanese military expedition in the Maritime Province unless immediate action is taken to do so peacefully.

Efforts are being made in the Philippines to extend Governor General Wood's stay there by the American Chamber of Commerce of the islands and other bodies. Reports from Washington say that the administration there is favorable to such a continuance and the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, where General Wood is to go this fall, is considering an extension of his present leave of absence. General Wood and party, it is reported, have returned to Manila safely, after being caught in the typhoon as reported last week. In connection with the retention of General Wood it is interesting to note that Washington reports say that the Independence Mission, which is now enroute to the capital city, will meet with a cool reception to its proposition when presented.

China's Textile Industry

BY JOHN W. KINGSNORTH

GREATER progress has been made in China in the development of a modern textile industry than in perhaps any other field of her industrial expansion. This progress has attracted the attention of the textile trades of the various nations of the Western world, both those who manufacture textile machinery and those who manufacture the textiles themselves. This attention has brought many of the representative textile machinery manufacturers to visit the field and to make investigations on their own behalf.

"The textile industry of China is just approaching the infant stage of its development," is the characterization given by Fred W. Howe, vice-president of the Crompton, Knowles Loom Works, of Worcester Mass., who has just completed an investigation of the China field. "The possibilities for future ex-pansion are tremeduous.

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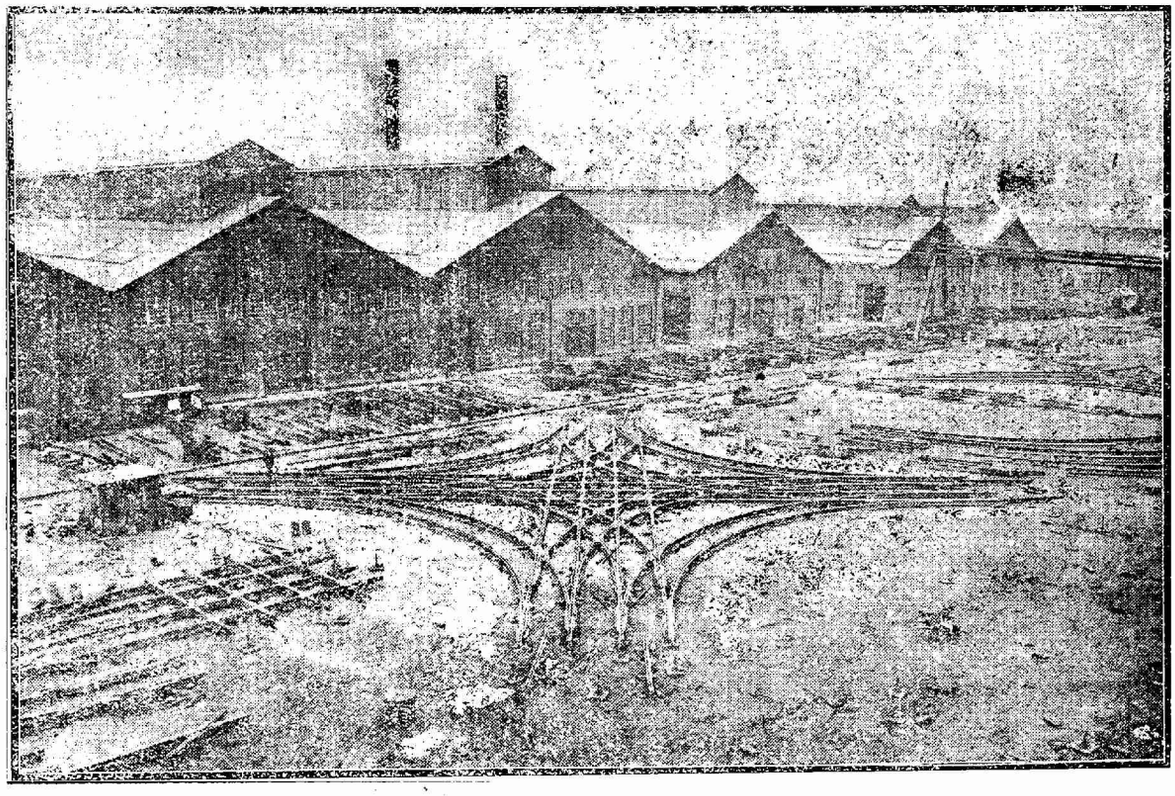

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"China presents an almost exact parallel at the present moment to the New England section of the United States some three hundred years ago. At that time there was scarcely a home which did not have its own loom for the purpose of making the 'home-spun' cloth for the use of the family. The women of the household accomplished this task, which was so tedious and laborious that the production was just sufficient to meet the minimum needs of the family. Consequently, the people wore as few clothes as possible, and the possession of more than two dresses by the housewife was a luxury.

"The advent of the power loom, as opposed to hand labor, because of the increased production, made the price of textile fairly low. With an increasing speed the home looms disappeared, the people were able to demand and obtain better materials and as a result the competition between the hand labor and the power loom was eliminated in favor of the more efficient methods of the latter. The people began to wear more clothing and the increased consumption made the large textile industry that has come to be an integral part of the activities of New England States. This condition began early in 1700.

"The competition in China today is between hand labor and power machinery with the latter just beginning to make its influence felt. China's greatest textile industry of a native character is naturally that of the hand loom but the advantage of quantity production and its attendant lowering of prices will bring the operators of the hand looms into more productive enterprises and will increase the growth of the power textile plants in the country.

"From the experience of the United States, it is to be expected that the development of the textile industry of China will come within the next twenty years. More accurately it might be said that this development has already had its conception for since the year of 1915, there has been an increase in demand for power textile machinery. The development that is present, and that will come within the next fifteen years, is comparable to that of the southern section of the United States.

"During the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 an enormous textile development has experienced in this part of the United States. This has not in anyway affected the New England industries but has rather increased their activities and a finer grade of cotton cloth are in demand and competition is bringing about the production of fabrics of all kinds, all of which is readily taken up by the markets. China's development from 1915 to 1935 should form a striking parallel with this example.

"At the present moment in China the weaving development has not kept up with the expansion in the production of yarn, that is the power weaving. This augurs well for an almost immediate increase in the number of power looms and a consequent development in both cotton spinning and weaving. The surface of the China textile market, so far as native production is concerned, has just been scratched and with the increasing standards of living it will be difficult to keep up with the demand. The spinning mills will be faced with the problem of supplying enough yarn to satisfy the power looms and at the same time maintain a surplus to meet the market for the remaining hand looms and home industries.

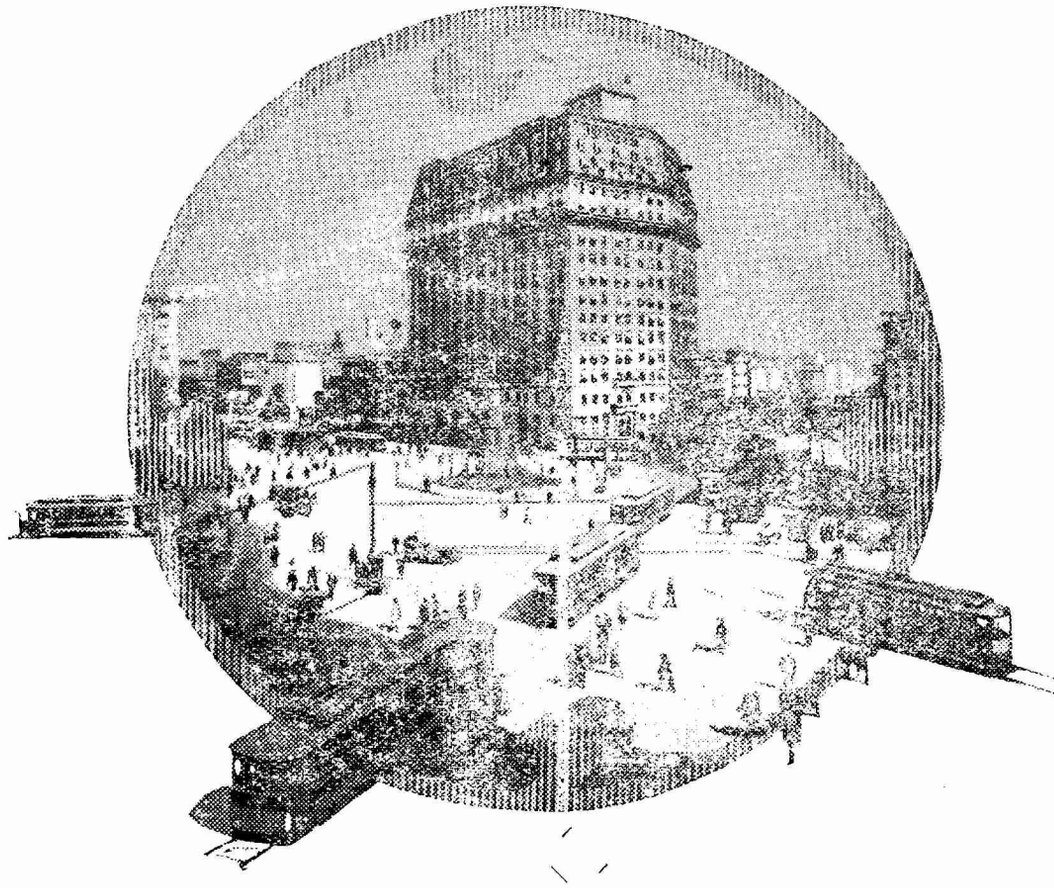
"When production and local consumption for the cloth now produced, which is of a coarse nature, balance attention will be turned to the making of finer grades and from 14 to 22 count yarns, there will be requests for 40s and 50s.

"The enormity of the China textile market is going to make conditions equally favorable for the importation of materials, for, even with the expansion that is now forecasted for the next fifteen to twenty years, there will not be a sufficient supply to meet the demand. The nervousness that is being exhibited by textile manufacturers in the Western nations as a result of China's development, and the expansion policies of the textile machinery, makers is unfounded. The increase in the consumption of silk in the nation should indicate the trend that cotton cloth will take. China exports comparatively little silk and at times has not a sufficient domestic stock to meet her own native demands, The same will be true of cotton textiles.

"Western observers, who have not visited China, do not realize the lack of skilled labor and the demand that exists. They do not recognize the slowly increasing standards of living in the country that are producing new desires and new wants. The West has nothing to fear from any textile expansion in China for the nation will have all that it can possibly do to supply its own wants."

It is interested to note, in connection with the observations presented by Mr. Howe, that it has been the experience of the English textile manufacturers that their export businesses with the Far East and with other countries where British textile machinery firms have centered their activities has decidedly increased on account of an increased demand.

China's modern progress in industrial fields can best be measured by her textile industries and it is evident that the years to come within the next decade will witness an enormous increase in this phase of her commercial development.



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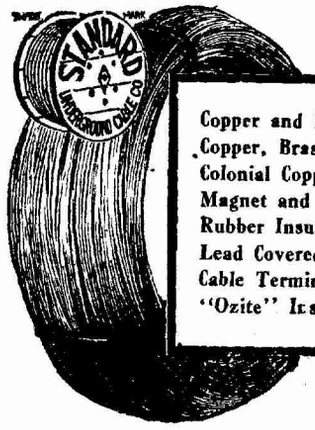

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Who's Who in China

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to the Court of St. James

(顧維鈞)

His Excellency Vi-Kyuin Wellington Koo, M. A., Ph. D., LL. D, D. C. L., Chinese Minister to Great Britain, has recently returned to China after an absence of nearly nine years, during which time he has carried out his varied diplomatic duties in a most commendable and admirable manner. Dr. Koo, who has returned to this country at the request of his government, will confer with Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. C. T. Wang, director general for the Rehabilitation of Shantung Rights; Dr. Wang Chunghui, delegate to the Washington Conference, and others, on matters relating to Shantung and its return, and the carrying out of the Washington findings in general. He has been repeatedly mentioned as a possible successor to Dr. Yen in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Koo is the youngest and one of the most brilliant diplomats that China has produced and possesses a most enviable and successful career. A native of Shanghai, he graduated from St. John's University, and went to America as a student supported by the U. S. Indemnity Fund. At Columbia University he took his degrees as Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy in International Law, his thesis for the last being "The Status of Aliens in China."

His alma mater (St. John's and Columbia) have both seen fit to honor their distinguished student by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Koo has been similarly honored by various leading educational institutions in America.

Returning to China in 1912, he joined the government as secretary of the President and Cabinet, of which his father-in-law by his first marriage, Tang Shao-yi, was Premier. He took up a secretaryship in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in August the same year, and in two months rose to the councilorship.

The following year (when he was only twenty-six years of age) saw Dr. Koo Minister to Mexico.

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Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 13. (1)

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Apus, Shanghai, June 20. (5)

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Apus, Shanghai, June 23. (5)

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Pres. Jafferson, S'hai, June 18. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, July 2. (1)
Keystone State, S'hai, July 16. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)

For Portland
West Keats, S'hai, July 12. (10)

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West Keats, S'hai, July 15. (10)

For San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan Ports
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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, June 24. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, July 8. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pine Tree State, S'hai, June 4. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, June 18. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, July 2. (1)
Keystone State, S'hai, July 16. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)

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Bay State, Shanghai, June 15. (1)
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(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C 463
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He was appointed shortly afterwards Minister to the United States of America, Mexico and Cuba, being the youngest diplomat to hold such high posts. After the armistice he represented China as delegate to the Versailles Conference, and was one of the chief advocates of refusal to sign the Treaty. A year later he was appointed chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, of which body he acted for some time as president.

In 1920, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, where he and Madame Koo are extremely popular. As a sign of its confidence in him, the Chinese government has conferred numerous decorations upon the youthful diplomat, including the first class Chiaho, Tashou Chiaho, Paokuang Chiaho and the Wenfu decorations and has repeatedly spoken of giving Dr. Koo the rank of Ambassador if he is not appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Last year he was appointed one of the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference where, with his two colleagues, Dr. S. K. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice, he signed the various treaties and agreement.

After a short stay in China, during which he will discuss important matters with the government, Dr. Koo will return to London.

British and American Woman's Clubs Entertained

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, May 30, in honor of the chairman and officers of the British Woman's Association and the American Woman's Club, at her sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai. More than eighty-four women were present on this occasion.

The drawing room and dining rooms were beautifully decorated with greenery, and the tables were laden with red roses. Back of the speaker's table hung the American and Union Jack flags.

Following the luncheon speeches were made by the following persons: Mrs. E. M. Gull, chairman of the British Woman's Association; Mrs. F. J. Raven, chairman of the American Woman's Club; Mrs. H. Fox, Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mrs. G. Simms, vice-chairman of the B. W. A.; Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, chairman of the Mother's Department of the A. W. C., Mrs. Peebles, and Mrs. J. B. Fearn, newly-elected president of the American Woman's Club.

American College Club

The final meeting of the American College Club of China was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Shanghai College. The meeting was in the form of a picnic supper served on the lawn. Following the supper a program was given, including "stunts" by the members of the club and games arranged for children of the members.

Mrs. Luther Freeman, the president for the past year, was paid a final tribute as she is sailing for America in a short time.

Annual Meeting of Community Church

The annual meeting of the Community Church was held on the evening of Monday, May 29, at the Navy Y. M. C. A., Shanghai. The meeting also

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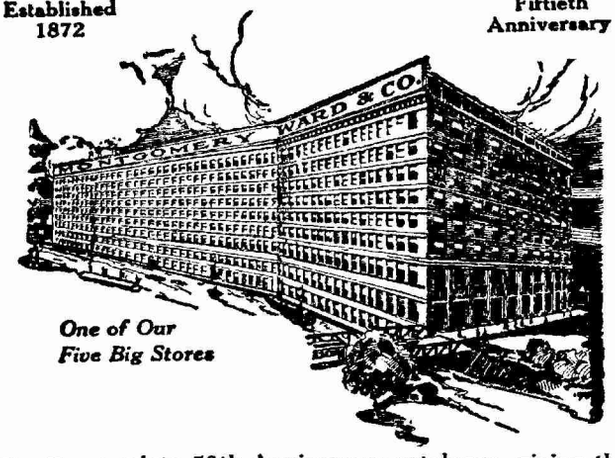

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served as an announcement of the fact that Dr. Luther Freeman, pastor, will retire, and sail for America on June 24, accompanied by Mrs. Freeman. The matter of selection of another pastor to succeed Dr. Freeman, has been placed in the hands of an appointed committee consisting of F. R. Sites, M. T. Stauffer, who leave for America shortly, J. Harold Dollar and Robert Dollar.

The meeting on Monday evening was preceded by a dinner which was largely attended by members and their friends of the church. A new governing board was elected to serve for the coming year and consists of: J. L. Black, C. W. Petit and Mrs. W.W. Peter of the old board: Dr. J. C. McCracken, Dr. J. B. Fearn, A. Q. Adamson, W. W. Lockwood, Dr. W. G. Hiltner, Mr. Christie, to serve for two years; G. T. Challoner and Mrs. Lavers, to serve for one year.

With regard to the financial status of the church it was announced that the assets and balance on hand, available until the financial year ends next November, amount to $11,332 46. The total amount of pledges for the 1921-1922 year was Mex. $15,000 and G. $1,820, convertible at 2 for 1 and making a grand total of Mex. $18,646 20. The weekly collections thus far total $7,314.74.

There was a program of songs and a pleasant little ceremony occurred when F. R. Sites, retiring chairman of the governing board, was presented with a book to take as a souvenir when he leaves for home. Eloquent tribute was paid to Mr. Sites' untiring and able efforts as chairman when the presentation was made.

Nanking University to Reopen Summer School

The University of Nanking is conducting the second session of the summer school this summer. The school commences its work July 10 and extends to August 18.

The aims of the summer school are to help train pastors, school teachers and mission workers to be more efficient, to promote the influence of Christian education to a larger field and to furnish opportunity to those who cannot study during the academic year.

About forty courses will be offered in agriculture, education, Chinese, theology, English and other kindred subjects. All the courses are designed to meet the needs of missions and educational workers who do not have the opportunity to study during the regular school year.

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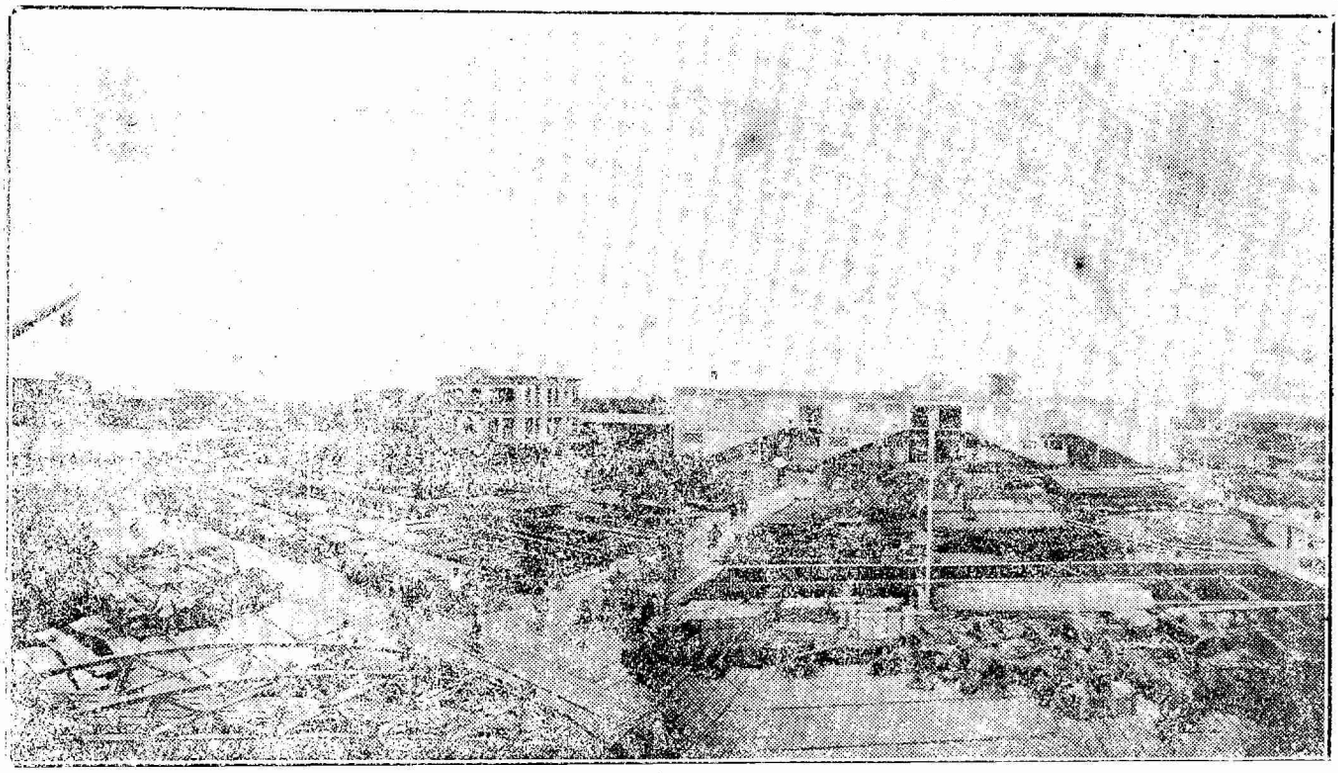

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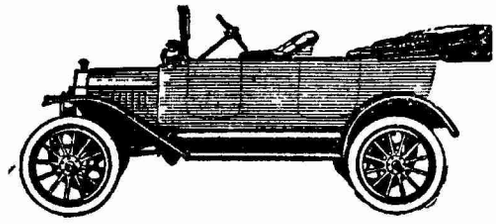

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21-028

Men and Events

H. De Gray, director of the China, Japan Trading Company, who has been in the East for the last six months on business, is planning to depart next Sunday, June 4, for America.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, at San Francisco, on May 23, according to an announcement received here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Dollar are planning to come to Shanghai at an early date.

Leonard G Husar, newly appointed United States District Attorney, to the United States Court. Shanghai, arrived this week to assume his new post, on the *s s President Jefferson* formerly the *s s Wenatchee*, from Seattle. He will succeed Major C. P. Holcomb

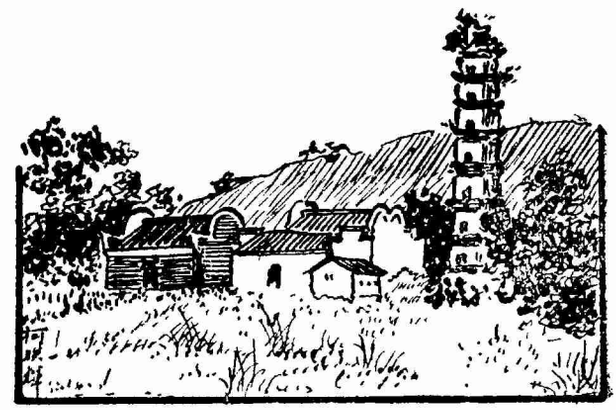
Frederick W Stevens, representative in the American banking group of the Chinese Consortium, and Mrs. Stevens, departed for America on the *s s President Wilson*, on Monday, May 29. Mr. Stevens goes to make his annual report and plans to return to China sometime this fall.

Judge R. Williams is planning to depart on Sunday, June 3, for California on a short trip. He plans to return in the fall. Judge Williams, Paul F. Fasion and Judge C. S. Franklin recently formed a law firm in Shanghai to operate under their respective names, with offices in the Glen Line building, The Bund.

A report of the Shantung Medical University has just been issued in book form, with excellent illustrations of the well-equipped hospital. Dr. James Boyd Neal is dean of the Medical School, and president of the Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, Shantung. The medical staff is composed of some thirty-two or more foreign and Chinese trained doctors, holding degrees from Chinese, London and American universities and the nursing staff includes four foreign nurses, with more than forty Chinese nurses in training. The students in the medical college have given bounteously toward famine relief, both in service and funds.

A large crowd of Americans and their friends assembled at the Bubbling Well Chapel on Tuesday morning, May 30, for Memorial Day services. The American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps paraded from the Race Course to the cemetery. Consul-General E. S Cunningham presided, and the opening prayer was delivered by Dr. Luther Freeman, pastor of the Community Church. The Municipal Band played several selections, following which the Rev. C. L. Boynton gave an address. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W P. Roberts of St. John's University. The firing squad of the American volunteers then fired a volley over the graves and the S. V. C. bugler blew "Taps." The graves of the American dead were then decorated.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company held its annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, May 30 At the business session a series of attacks were lodged by C. R. Burkhill and E. F. Mackay, supported by other shareholders, to the effect that the company had swerved away from its purpose as a "mutual" concern, and that the one idea held by the company was to make more money instead of devoting some of the surplus funds to improving the service. Particularly toward the procuring of more intelligent operators and toward the hiring of trained supervisors. The chairman, Cecil Holliday, defended the accusations and expressed the hope that the next year's meeting would be as congratulatory to the shareholders as abusive now. A bonus of Taels 2 per share was declared.



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Central 4522, 4523 & 4524, General Office
Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

21-030

News from Central China

The unveiling of the memorial statue erected in honor of Former President Li Yuan-hung by the Chinese Benevolent Association of Hankow will take place in the compound of that association next Tuesday. Invitations have been issued to Chinese and foreigners in Wuhan, and it is expected that many foreigners will attend the ceremony too.

Promoters of the scheme to organize the Bank of Industries and Commerce have sent their representatives to Hankow to investigate trade conditions in this port with a view to opening their branch here. The latter bank is being promoted by a group of Chinese returned from Indo-China, who with a capital of $20,000,000, are planning a national bank throughout China.

A new bank scheme is being considered by the provincial financial authorities to replace the present Government Specie Bank, that is responsible for the huge number of cashnotes now in local circulation. The new bank, to be capitalized with bond issues to the value of $2,000,000, will issue dollars notes for local circulation in this province to supplant the 1000-cash notes now in circulation.

A student inspection party of about seventy students from the Government Teachers College of Chungking, Szechuen, has been organized, and is now enroute to Shanghai, where they will proceed to Japan to visit the various educational centers of Japan. The party was organized largely through the efforts of returned students from Japan who are now on the staff of that college.

The Hankow Chapter of the Chinese Red Cross Society has been informed by the Shanghai Red Cross that in view of the coming expedition through Hunan, the authorities at Canton are planning to despatch their Red Cross teams to the neighborhood of Hunan. The Hankow Red Cross has been requested to inform the Hunan authorities and the Red Cross, advising them to afford protection to Red Cross workers from Canton.

The Government Mint at Hanyang has been instructed by military authorities of Paotingfu to deliver 10,000,000 copper cents for the use of the military exchange shops to be opened at Paotingfu very soon. The mint is now making special arrangements to increase the output of coins in order to meet the increasing demand from militarists. Most of the copper in the government mint is bought from a Japanese firm in Hankow.

General Liu Hsiang, Commander-in-Chief of Szechuen Province, has recently resigned from the commandership, appointing General Tan Mao-shing as his successor. It is reported that hostilities among factions in Szechuen are liable to break out very soon which will involve all parties in the provincial storm of politics. Presently the parties are seeking to settle their petty differences among themselves, failing which open hostilities will probably break out.

According to an official communique received by governors from General Wu Pei-fu, the latter declares that he is in favor of the proposal to reestablish the Old Parliament in Peking. General Wu Pei-fu also intimates that this fact should be made public by Tuchuns and Civil Governors of the provinces so the members of the Old Parliament now resident in various provinces may be informed that their services may be required again shortly.

The motor road proposed for Shasi and Hsiangyang in western Hupeh will probably be abandoned by the authorities to whom the plan was submitted for financial support. The proposal was made by the gentry and the director of the telegraph office of Kingmen, who applied to the governors with the view of securing funds from the provincial bank for the construction of the highway. The Finance Commissioner stated that the provincial finances are so hard up that the construction should be indefinitely postponed.

The train service on the Canton-Hankow railway was at the beginning of the week interrupted through some mutinous move on the part of a regiment of recalcitrant Honan troops stationed along the border region. The incident at once gave rise to an outrageous looting having taken place in Hunan. It was also rumored that Commander Chao Heng-ti was holding up rolling stock on the Canton-Hankow line presumably for a hostile march into Hupeh. But later reports indicate that the outbreak was of a sectional nature.

General Sun Chuen-fang, Commander-in-Chief of Garrison Forces at Ichang, has sent out a circular telegram to the various provinces and politicians in China urging the restoration of Former President Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency at Peking in order to solve impending crisis in North China. The reconvocation of the Old Parliament was also mentioned in the telegram, which bears the signatures of all commanding officers of the Hupeh Army. The proposal has been previously endorsed by the governors.

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SHANGHAI

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21-031

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H. C. Gulland, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI

21-032

The Provincial Assembly of Honan Province, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Kaifeng and foreign missionaries there have sent representatives to interview General Feng Yu-hsiang requesting him to stop any military movements near Kaifeng now that trade and general activities in that region have been completely paralyzed by the impending military situation between Chihli war-lords and Chao Chieh's troops. General Feng Yu-hsiang was also urged to adopt milder measures to cope with the situation brought about by Chao's recent revolt.

The Chamber of Commerce of Chengchow, Honan, in conjunction with the Chengchow Educational Association, has filed a protest with the military authorities of Honan Province complaining that the broken troops of Chao Chieh are causing terror in the Chengchow region after their defeat by Chihli troops. The city of Hsuchow is reported to have been disturbed twice by soldiers of Chao Chieh. The authorities are urged to adopt immediate measures to stop lawlessness and robbing soldiery in Honan Province, so that normal trade conditions may be restored.

The chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang were called into the governor's yamen where the chief of the provincial tax bureau offered them the leases of collection of taxes in this province with the authority to increase taxes up to 10 percent. Collections of taxes from perfectures of Hupeh has become such a nuisance and officials now find their incomes and revenues so diminishing and lagging, that they are willing to adopt the lease system for collecting taxes. Those who secure these leases will have charge of collection of taxes with the further authority to recommend increases in taxation on different trades.

The new Japanese shipping company at Hankow owning ships for upper-Yangtze services, the *Tenge Yoko*, has informed the local foreign paper, denying the report from a Ckungking correspondent regarding the boycott of Japanese steamers by students at that port. The company states that the steamer *Choten* has made two successful trips up river with full cargoes and passengers. The second Japanese steamer, *Gochi*, has returned to Ichang from Chungking also carrying full cargoes and passengers. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha at Hankow has also contradicted the report with respect to their steamer, *Yun Yang Maru*, which has delivered her cargoes and passengers without delay.

By order of General Wu Pei-fu, the cash-notes issued by the Hupeh Provincial Specie Bank of Wuchang are hereafter allowed to circulate in Tientsin at their par value. The cash-notes, of 1000 cash face value, has long been the local currency of Hupeh, and their circulation is limited only to Hupeh province. Large numbers of such notes have been issued by military authorities whenever they were short of money. It is now reported that about 30,000,000 notes were issued for the central government to pay the government troops in this center, while about 9,000,000 were misappropriated by Wang Chan-yuan, former Tuchun, for military expenditures. The specie reserve of the bank is now mostly the mining properties of the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau.

Boycotting against Japanese shipping on the upper Yangtze is again in full swing, according to foreign reports from Chungking. For the past few months, the boycott has been talked about, and students at Chungking were getting busy in preparing for the boycott upon the news that, two Japanese steamers were about to enter on up river service. The first Japanese steamer, *Choten*, has been compelled to round its trip back to Ichang from Chungking, where the force of students boycott made it impossible for Japanese cargoes to be unloaded. On her appearance, the students got on the shore, and eventually no sampans came forward to deliver cargoes and passengers from the midstream. When the second Japanese steamer, *Yun Yang Maru*, arrived, the students appeared again, along the shore, and again no freight was landed. The students declare that there can be no adjustment by which they will allow Japanese ships to trade with Szechuen at all.

Hankow, May 21, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

May 25. London dispatch says engineering unions have serious debates regarding length of time for work, and a definite conclusion is expected within a short time.——A convention of the Sinn Fein at Dublin is planned to take place shortly with De Valera presenting a strong appeal for urgent united action.——Governor-General Wood of Philippines caught in typhoon altho reports show no fear is shown of loss of lives.——London press states that Britain is finally waking up to financial chaos existing in China today.

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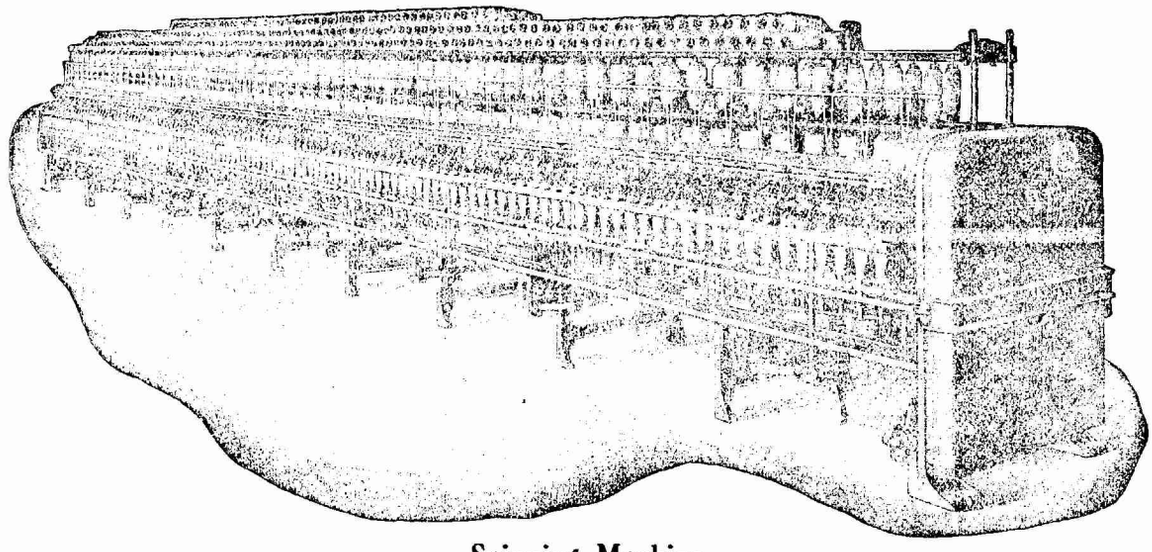

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21-033

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Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintien ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangc how..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(C hikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

21-034

May 26. London report says British aviators, Major W. T Blake and others start from Croydon on world flight —— Berlin report shows first quarter of 1922 Germany exported 2,747 motor cars, 1,315 motor-cycles and separate parts valued at Mks. 380,000,000, with exports more favorable. —— Washington report says Inter-State Commerce Commission orders reductions averaging 10 percent in railway freight rates on July 1, agricultural products, however, not to be effected.—— Genoa report says Russo-Italian Commercial treaty has been signed —— Ottawa report says Minister of Finance announces reduction of duties on 50 articles and applies mostly to imports under British preferential tariff, the exception being agricultural implements.—— Murderous attacks occur at Belfast with many killed and wounded.

May 27. In the House of Commons, Lloyd George speaks on German reparations and Anglo-French relations, placing emphasis on Genoa Conference and the formidable power of Russia.—— Examining magistrate in Banque Industrielle's affairs decides in favor of proceedings against the French directors for declaration of fictitious dividends in 1919.—— Berlin report says advices come from Moscow state that Soviet government endeavors to gain economic advantages in Afghanistan, Persian, Bokhara, and Khiva. —— The Irish Republican Army capture a large French fishing boat, detaining the crew at Arranmore Island.

May 28. Paris dispatch states no verification is received regarding arrest of Charles R. Crane, former minister to China, who was charged with inciting Syrians against French government.—— E. H. Gary, president of American Iron and Steel Institute, advocates that Congress take tariff question out of politics and play no favorites in its tendency to regulate nation's affairs.—— Prohibition workers in United States will concentrate on re-election of Volsted whom they say the "wets" desire to defeat for psychological effect on nation.

May 29 Paris dispatch says Charles A. Crane, former American Minister to China, is at present in Paris and denial is made that Mr. Crane has been sentenced to twenty year's imprisonment by French Military Court at Damascus for inciting to riot.—— Vienna report states that twenty persons were killed and 250 injured by the explosion in Austria.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report, the market has been rather quiet with local fluctuations of little importance, while on the other hand, American Cotton has been steadily climbing, having made in the past week a new high for spot cotton this year.

On the whole, the outlook is favorable for further advances after the Dragon Boat Festival and we are still of the opinion that purchases should be made on all set-backs.

Yarn:—The yarn market has had a distinctly quiet appearance throughout the past week with trading almost at a standstill. As to the future tendency of the market, we are of the opinion that pleasant surprises will be witnessed next month.

Liverpool, May 25, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....11.89 Pence
,, ,, July .....11.52 ,,
,, ,, October.....11.27 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 25, 1922.

New York Market:—July.....20.35 Cents
October .....20.08 ,,
December .....19.95 ,,
January .....19.81 ,,
March.....19.63 ,,
Spot .....21.50 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 25, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August .....Rps. 517 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, July..... ,, 368 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, July ..... ,, 435 ,, ,,
Market:—*Firm.*

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Calcutta, India
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Guayaquil, Ecuador
Havana, Cuba
London, England
Montreal, Canada
Milan, Italy
Mexico City, Mexico
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Sao Paula, Brazil
Shanghai, China
Santiago, Chile
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
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21-035

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls.	36.00
Shanghai	,,	33.00
,, M-ginned,	,,	33.00
Taichong	,,	34.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, May 24, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928.....100.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23 ...100.80
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925.....114¾
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931.....107½
New York City		4¼	1965.....106¼
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common			17¼
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			11⅛

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: The China Steam Filature market is quiet and prices are steady. Europe again bought a few hundred bales on the basis of Tls. 1270 for Centaure 12/22, and 1320 for same chop 9/11 size. Wusih Cocoon Market opened a few days ago and reports are satisfactory. The yield is about 25% higher than last year's and the quality is good.

Tsatlees: Market has been very quiet during the week. Only one purchase of May Hun Yue was reported at Tls. 1045, Very few bales are obtainable for near deliveries. Prices are steady with holders firm in their demands.

Tussahs: There is no change in this market. Stocks are extremely low and only a few bales are obtainably before the end of the Season. Business in Best and Market Chops were reported at Tls. 740 and 715 respectively.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

250 B/s	China Steam Filature	Comet grade	12/22 X-1	Tls. 1190
240 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Centaure grade	,, X-1	,, 1270
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	9/11 X-1	,, 1320
90 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle grade	12/22 X-1	,, 1230
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	11/13	,, 1270
50 ,,	,, ,,	Double Deer	12/22 1-2	,, 1310
450 ,,	Tsatlees	May Hun Yue	X-1-2	,, 1045
220 ,,	Meinchow	C. H.	1-2-3	,, 540
70 ,,	Tussahs	White Double Elephant grade		,, 740
25 ,,	,,	Market Chops		,, 715

Shipment up to May 23, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	22988 B/s	23188 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	7115 ,,	1734 ,,
White Silks	7762 ,,	10146 ,,
Yellow Silks	12923 ,,	10942 ,,
Tussahs	12792 ,,	8838 ,,

Japanese Report:

Yokohama: Reports a quiet market with small business only. The Cocoons are progressing favorably. The stock is about 12,000 Bales.

Shipment

Season 1921/1922 (July 1st to May 8th 1922)		226,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	126,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	215,000 ,,

Canton: May 15th 1922:

Market: During the past fortnight, our market was very active and prices continued to advance. The bulk of the demand was for New Styles 14/16 and 20/22 for American account. New York also bought several parcels of 22/26.

The demand from Lyons decreased gradually as prices advanced. French buyers, not unreasonably, consider that the advance is being overdone and only buy to fill immediate requirements.

The rise in values for the fortnight is estimated at 9 or 10% and has been further enhanced by the higher exchange.

At the close, our market is quieter but prices remain very strong.

Crop:—The second crop will probably not be as large as originally expected and will yield a silk of poor quality.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (May 1st - May 15th 1922)		2718 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	1557 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 31st, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular, after slight fluctuations, the price of Bar Silver London remains at the same level, namely. 36½ pence per oz. for spot and forward. T rate for T/T is steady at 3/7d. with probable sellers at 3/7½d. and T/T on American

Native speculators have been the principle support of the market throughout the we although export paper has also been offering, but not in important amounts.

With our stocks of Sycee and Dollars showing a continuous decrease, a weak ma seems improbable at present.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 23,790,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,647,0
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 30,220,000 an decrease of $ 4,250,0
Estimated value Tls. 45,548,000 as against Tls. 56,902,000 held this time last ye

†	Average rates for March	Thurs. May 25	Friday May 26	Sat. May 27	Mon. May 29	Tuesday May 30	We May
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3/3.614	3/7 3/6⅞	3/6½	3/7	3/7 3/6½	3/7	
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/7¼ 3/6¾	3/6⅝	3/7¼	3/7¼ 3/6⅝	3/7¼	
4m/s ,,	—	3/7½ 3/7	3/7	3/7½	3/7½3/7	3/7½	
T/T India	260.534	273 269⅝	296¾	273	273 296⅝	273	
T/T France	789.773	885 870	870	875	875 865	875	
T/T N. Y.	72.818	79½ 78¾	78¾	79⅛	79¾ 78¾	79¾	
T/T H kong	74.693	73 73	73½	73½	73½ 73½	73½	
T/T Japan	65.409	59⅝ 60½	60⅝	60	60 60½	60	
T/T Batavia	195.773	211 208½	208¼	211	211 208½	211	
T/T Straits	69.977	65 66	66	65¼	65¼ 66	65¼	
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6 114	3/9½3/9	3/9	3/9½	3/9½ 3/9	3/9½	
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/9⅝ 3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9⅝	3/9⅝ 3/9¼	3/9⅝	
6m/s ,, ,,	3/6.614	3/10 3/9½	3/9½	3/10	3/103/9½	3/10	
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	839.773	935 920	920	925	925 915	925	
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	76.818	83⅝ 82⅝	82⅜	83⅝	83⅝ 82⅜	83⅝	
4m/s ,, Docs	—	84¼ 83¼	83¼	84¼	84¼ 83¼	84¼	

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 29	May 30	May
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	36¼	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $.72⅛	G. $.72¼	G. $. 72¼	G. $. 71½	G $. 71⅞	
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 287.30	Tls. 290.20	Tls. 293.60	Tls. 291.70	Tls. 292.50	
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111 0	Tls. 111.00	Tls. 111.00	
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72.575	72.65	72.75	72.60	72.55	
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	8%	7%	7½%	10%	9%	

Bank of England rate of discount		4%	London on Paris T/T 48.
Bank of France rate of discount		4½%	London on Germany T/T 12.
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	2⅛%	New York on London T/T 445
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2⅛%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2½%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/7
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/1

BANK HOLIDAY

BALDWIN

Adequate Motive Power For Mining Service in China

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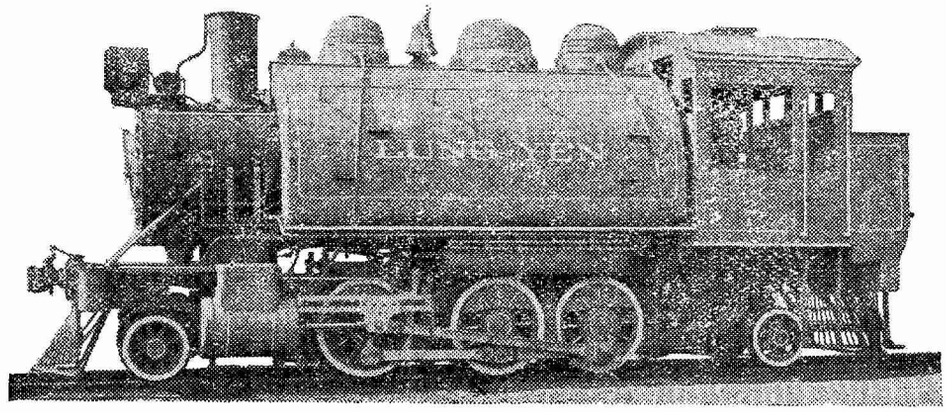

BALDWIN 2-6-2 TYPE LOCOMOTIVE BUILT FOR THE LUNG YEN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches. Cylinders, 18 x 24 inches. Working pressure, 175 pounds. Fuel, soft coal. Driving wheels, diameter, 44 inches. Wheel base 9 feet. Weight, 148,500 pounds. Tractive force at 85% of boiler pressure, 26,300 pounds. Service, shunting.

WITH the rapid development in mining operations in China, the Baldwin double-ender locomotive, as illustrated, has been found very serviceable.

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Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. and New York
J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria

LOCOMOTIVES

21-037

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, May 5, to May 6, 1922)

(Keys: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate April Tael 1.29 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Bessie Dollar, from U. S. A., April 12.

Iron Bars	Pls	5,336
Iron Bolts and Nuts	,,	185
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	270
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,683
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,000
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	165
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures	,,	467
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,336
Oilcloth	Pcs.	2,530
Sewing Machines	,,	8
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	170
Cigarettes	Mille	68,500
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 47	Hk. Tls.	3,404

S. S. City of Melbourne, from U. S. A, April 12

Cotton, Waste	Pls.	764
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures	,,	506
Oakum	,,	19
Sterine	,,	420
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,650
Copper Ingots	,,	1,680
Iron Nuts	,,	81
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	2,722
Iron Tubes	,,	35
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	Pls.	249
Sheets, Plain	,,	3,247
Tubes	,,	619
Trunks	Pcs.	81
Motor-cars	,,	19
Hats	Doz.	7
Varnish	Galls.	700

S. S. West Prospect, from U. S. A., April 12.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	820
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 296	Pls.	1,579
Grease	,,	172
Trunks	Pcs.	33
Sardines	Doz.	200
Underwear	,,	25
Cigarettes	Mille	94
Chocolate	lb.	3,840
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	50,250
Oil, Lubricating	,,	4,891
Turpentine	,,	2,251

S. S. Niels Nielsen, from U. S. A., April 12.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft	522,624
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	73,120

S. S. China, from U. S. A., April 13.

Beans	Pls.	9
Cheese	,,	40
Fruits, Fresh	,,	10
Honey	,,	2
Lard	,,	8
Oranges, Fresh	,,	310
Pearl Barley	,,	19
Sugar Refined	,,	47
Sugar, Cube	,,	43
Baths, Enamelled	Pcs.	39
Lemons, Fresh	,,	151,500
Typewriters	,,	1
Canned Fish	Doz.	148
Canned Meats	,,	81
Canned Vegetables	,,	214
Hosiery	,,	7
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	23,688
Cigarettes	,,	22,000
From Honolulu.		
Canned Fruits	Pls.	22

S. S. Bay State, April 22.

To Seattle.		
Egg Albumen, Frozen	Pls.	224
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	222
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	480
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	281
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	10,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	17,494
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	39
To South River.		
Silk Cocoons, Wild, Pierced:		
Shanghai Bls. 1	Pls.	3.33
Silk Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	199 54
To New York.		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls	620
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	25,900
Skins, Lamb	,,	12,400
Skins Wolf	,,	184
Carpets	,,	411

S. S. Diana Dollar, April 25.

To New York.		
Cotton Waste	Pls.	123
Feathers, Duck	,,	357
Rhubarb	,,	33
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	52,228

S. S. Empress of Russia, April 22.

To Baltimore.		
Carpets	Pcs	16
To Charleston.		
Carpets	Pcs.	14
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 75	Pls.	75.19
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls	1.17
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	4
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	19 97
Other Ports, Bls 25	Pls.	24.76
Silk, Raw Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 155	Pls.	155.07
Silk, Raw, not Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	9 94
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	9.31
Hides Pony	,,	10
Straw Braid, White	,,	39
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	32,500
Skins, Marmot	,,	5,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	10,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	149
Skins, Clothing, Lamb	,,	500

S. S. Siberia Maru, April 27.

To San Francisco.		
Ramie	Pls	22
To San Pedro.		
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	6,000
To Leavenworth.		
Skin Rugs, Goat	Pcs.	160
To South Manchester.		
Silk, Raw, not Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 10	Pls.	9 76
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10.	Pls.	10 22
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls 1	,,	0.60
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 14	,,	14 50
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls 65	Pls.	10 1
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	9.2

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21-038

New Books and Publications

Japan and the California Problem

Japan and the California Problem, by T. Iyenaga, Ph. D. and Kenoske Sato. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; 1921.

JAPAN and the California Problem has the advantage of having been written by Japanese who know America, as well as Nippon. Both of the co-authors have been connected with the University of Chicago, Mr. Iyenaga as lecturer in the Department of Political Science and Mr. Sato as a fellow. Mr. Iyenaga is now the director of the East and West News Bureau, which furnishes Japanese information to American publications. The thesis of the book might be stated, in brief, as follows: There is a Japanese population in California—undesirable, perhaps, but undeniably there. What is California—America—going to do about it? Segregate it or Americanize it? The book does not advocate opening the door of America to Japanese immigration. It deals only with the Japanese we have with us. It presents a thoroughgoing discussion of their history, going back to touch upon the racial ideas at the foundation of Japanese character and upon the causes that pushed the emigrants out of the homeland. It gives very clearly the record of the Japanese in California and offers, in an appendix, charts and statistical tables and testimonials relating to the physical and moral and mental health of Japanese-Americans. It is quite frank in condemning Japan's errors in diplomacy and foreign policy and equally frank in pointing to certain American failures in handling the situation. But it tends to confirm one in the suspicion that the California "problem" might be quite capable of solution if it did not furnish such a convenient cloak for political motives both in this country and in Japan.—*Asia Magazine.*

Letters to Nobody, 1908-1915

Letters to Nobody, 1908-1913, by the Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, New York; E. P. Dutton and Co., 1921.

THE India here portrayed is an empire of color and romance; a mass of political and social complications to be handled with deftness and decision; and—this especially—a huge jungle full of game to tempt the sportsman. The letters are an informal presentation, frankly and delightfully written, of much interesting matter on phases of life in India. They cover a five-year period, beginning in 1908, when the writer, at the age of sixty, went out to India as minister of finance. Though finance claimed most of his time, it did not compel more than its fair share of his enthusiasm: for he writes, with equal appreciation and vigor, of parliamentary sessions and of tiger-shooting. One feels that sureness of hand and eye and coolness and promptness of decision were as valuable to him in office as in the jungle. The book is dedicated to "My good friends the Simla monkeys, whose entertaining companionship helped to stem many a wave of overwhelming depression, and who seemed to understand me as I think I understood them"—*Asia Magazine.*

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21-039

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1 International Affairs

1. Provincial Independence and the Washington Conference.

Read the article on pp. 493-495.

Questions. 1. What provinces of China have recently regarded themselves as "independent" or "autonomous"? 2. What is meant by the word "autonomy"? 3. What would you say are the genuine reasons for the demand for provincial autonomy in China? 4. In the days of the Empire was there such a thing as provincial autonomy? Explain clearly the system that was used in the administration of the provinces. 5. Was it a good or a bad thing that no man could serve as an official in his own native province? Give your reason. 6. Have any of the provinces of China during China's past history been independent? In what respects may the provinces be compared with the States of the United States of America? (Be careful to note certain differences). 7. According to the writer of this article is it possible for other nations to recognize the independence of the Canton government, or Manchuria, or any other part of China, without breaking the agreement made in the Nine Power Treaty? 8. Is Manchuria less important to China than Shantung? 9. What is the most important question today in China's relations with other nations?

2. The Japanese-Siberian War-Cloud.

Read the article on pp. 495-496.

Note: the *Literary Digest*, from which this article is reprinted, is a magazine which gives the opinions of many different newspapers on important questions. Note what some of the different opinions are on the Siberian question, as expressed by American editors and decide for yourself whether the reasons given are based on a correct knowledge of conditions.

Questions. 1. What is the greatest difficulty by which the Far Eastern Republic is confronted? 2. Is it true that Siberia is really "in a state of anarchy"? 3. What is the actual relation of the Siberian government to the Moscow government? 4. What is the population of the Far Eastern Republic? What is the capital of the country? 5. In what ways has Japan interfered in Siberian affairs? 6. Have the Siberians earned the right to have entire control of Vladivóstok and the Maritime Province? 7. What action was taken at the Washington Conference in regard to Siberia?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Does Wu Pei-fu Deserve Support?

Read the editorial on pp. 489-490.

Questions. 1. What is the general opinion in China of President Hsu? 2. What is wrong in trying to solve China's political problems by the use of personal influence and by private understanding? 3. Has Wu Pei-fu an opportunity to bring about a reunification and reform of the government? Will he be able to do this unaided? If not, where is he to expect to find aid? 4. Are the people as a whole failing to give General Wu the support which he deserves? 5. How might greater support be given him? Could the newspapers give him greater *moral support* than they are now giving him? 6. If a democratic form of government is to be successful, what things are most necessary?

2. Prospects for Reunification

Read the article on pp.492-493; also the news items on pp. 498-499.

Questions. 1. What are the most important suggestions in the political program of General Chen Chiung-ming which is here discussed? 2. Is an increase in local self-government neces sary in China? Is it desirable? 3. When did the Old Parliament last meet? Is it best that that same Parliament should meet again, rather than a newly elected Parliament? 4. What suggestion is made regarding the taxes which are collected in the provinces? Has this system been used before? What is the advantage of it? 5. Are the aims of Generals Wu and Chen similar? What are their aims? 6. Is it right to call these men "militarists"? 7. What are the present obstacles to reunification? 8. What facts have created a great opportunity for reunification?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. American Business and International Finance.

Read the editorial comment on pp.490-92.

Questions: 1. How much have Americans invested in loans to foreigners? 2. Why does the editor give special consideration to the Dutch loans? 3. What difficulty is American business experiencing in China? 4. Why do American bankers allow Dutch citizens to borrow if American business men in foreign countries are having difficulty in securing loans? 5. Does the American government take any part in these transactions? 6. Why does the editor quote Captain Robert Dollar? 7. What was the essential point of the so-called Shibusawa plan? 8. Is this the same principle that other nations are trying to apply? 9. What does the editor believe should be the relation between American business and the financing of foreign enterprises with American money?

Topic 2. Shipping Rates and Shipping Service.

Read the short editorial paragraph on this subject on p.492.

Questions: 1. What incident is the reason for this paragraph? 2. Does the editor consider it a real waste to stop loading a ship for the purpose of repacking a case of goods? 3. Explain the phrase, "above the matter of rates is service."

Topic 3. The Annual Report of the U. S. Steel Corporat on.

Read the article on this subject on pp.508-12.

Questions: 1. What were the net earnings of the U. S. Steel Corporation in 1921? 2. We are told that the books of the company showed a deficit of $ 14 million. Explain this. How can $ 114 million be paid out when the net income was no more than $ 100 million? 3 Does the history of the Steel Corporation show that America suffered from an industrial depression in 1921? 4. What information is given for the first quarter of 1922? 5. Why is the steel business a good indicator of general prosperity?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M:; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

May 27, 1922, Cause No. 1730, U. S. v. Robinson; plea of guilty.
" 27, " " " 1737, U. S. v. Miller; plea of guilty.
" 30, " " " 1738, U. S. v. Walsh; testimony taken of Capt. Methot and Hughes.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

May 27, 1922, Cause No. 1730, U. S. v. Robinson; dismissed with caution.
" 27, " " " 1737, U. S. v. Miller; $25.00 fine and confiscation of gun.
" 30, " " " 1738, U.S.v. Walsh; held in custody until sailing of ship.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 25, 1922, Corp'n No. 96, Patstone & Patstone, Ltd., annual statement.
" 25, " Cause " 1735, Ying v. Greenstone; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 25, " " " 1581, Tillson v. Quinn; demurrer.
" 25, " " " 1734, U. S. v. Lu Pao Co. Inc.; petition.
" 26, " " " 1736, Kew Brothers v. Hutchison; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 26, " Corp'n " 52, Carl Crow, Inc.; annual statement.
" 26, " Cause " 1733, In re Estate of Burgess A. Edwards. deceased; report of death; order; oath of administratrix; letters of administration.
" 26, " Corp'n " 81, Oriental Silk Mills, Ltd.; annual statement.
" 26, " " " 19, Universal Food Products Co.; annual statement.
" 26, " Cause " 1719, Harrs v. Fuller; answer.
" 26, " " " 1717, Cromwell v. Hexamer; motion.
" 27, " " " 1737, U. S. v. Miller; complaint; order.
" 27, " " " 1575, U. S. v. Steinberg; bond.
" 27, " " " 890, In re Estate of John Isadore Sanger, deceased; application to sell real estate; order.
" 27, " " " 1730, U. S. v. Robinson; order.
" 27, " " " 1711, U. S. v. Duskin; marshal's return of warrant.
" 27, " " " 1741, U. S. v. Commercial Trading Corp'n; petition.
" 27, " " " 1742, U. S. v. The Pearl of the Orient Co; petition.
" 27, " " " 1743, U. S. v. Dudley Warner & Co. Inc.; petition.
" 27, " " " 1744, U. S. v. Frame, Leaycraft & Co. of China; petition.
" 27, " " " 1745, U. S. v. American-Chinese Fire & Marine Insurance Ass'n; petition.
" 27, " " " 1746, U. S. v. Shanghai Brokerage Corp'n; petition.
" 27, " " " 1747, U. S. v. The Industrial Agency, Inc.; petition.
" 27, " " " 1748, U. S. v. Shantung Publishing Co.;, petition.
" 27, " " " 1749, U. S. v. Pacific Photoplay Products, Inc.; petition.
" 27, " " " 1750, U. S. v. Shantung Development Corp'n; petition.
" 27, " " " 1751, U. S. v. Malhame Bros. of the Far East, Inc.; Petition.
" 27, " " " 1752, U. S. v. China Standard Products Co.; petition.
" 27, " " " 1753, U. S. v. American-Chinese Import-Export Corp'n; petition.
" 29, " Corp'n " 102, The Eagle Drug Co. Inc.; annual statement.
" 29, " " " 51, Shanghai Sanitarium Association; annual statement.
" 29, " " " 86, Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; annual statement.
" 29, " " " 77, Chinese Engineering and Development Co.; annual statement.
" 29, " " " 70, Asia Engineering Corporation; annual statement.
" 29, " " " 59, The Hua Sheng Trading Co.; annual statement.
" 29, " Cause " 1609, U. S. v. Bowe; marshal's return of warrant.
" 29, " " " 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; marshal's return of writ.
" 29, " " " 1738, U. S. v. Walsh; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 30, " " " 1740, Chao v. Van Bergen; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 30, " " " 1738, U. S. v. Walsh; order.
" 31, " Corp'n " 11, American Drug Co.; aunual statement.
" 31, " Cause " 1754, U. S. v. Chinese-American Aviation Corp'n; petition.
" 31, " " " 1755, U. S. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co. (China), Inc.; petition.
" 31, " " " 1756, U. S. v. Universal Gazette, Inc.; petition.
" 31, " " " 1757, U. S. v. Manders & Co. Inc.; petition.
" 31, " " " 1758, U. S. v. Oriental Crafts Corporation; petition.
" 31, " " " 1759, U. S. v. The China Industries, Inc.; petition.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking d										P.M.L.	10.15		5.50
Nansiang d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East a											13.35	P.M.L.	—
Soochow d.		9.01		9.43	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do d.										P.M.L.	14.00		—
Wusih d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Changchow d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do d											14.20		10.00
Tanyang d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.36		17.38					—	Tsinanfu d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.43
Chinkiang d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu d										H.day	6.31	H.day	5.28
Nanking a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow a											14.30		16.15
Pukow d.					17.05								9.30	Nanking d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40	Chinkiang d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu d.					9.38	H.day						H.day	6.00	Tanyang d					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.20	—
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25	Changchow d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.					18.15								16.16	Wusih d		7.20	8.24		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East a					18.25								—	Soochow d		8.25	9.41		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.					18.55	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—	Nansiang d	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking a.					22.06								19.15	Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan d	6.42	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.45	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars S Sleeping Cars

These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	*8.53*	*9.53*	*13.45*	*16.08*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou d.	.	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Changan d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.43*	..	*22.28*
Shanghai South a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North a.	.	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konsenchiao dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Zahkou arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car